The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3735. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1863. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM CHARLESTON.

Advices to the Afternoon of Wednesday, Sept. 9.

An Unsuccessful Attempt to Occupy Fort Sumter.

Our Forces Repulsed and a Number of Officers Captured.

The Explosion of a Magazine n Fort Moultrie.

Half of the Town of Moultrieville Fired and Destroyed.

Important Dispatch from Gen. Gillmore.

Thirty-six Guns Found on Morris Island.

Batteries Building from which to Shell the City.

REPORTS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Sept. 12.

The United States steamer *Massachusetts*, Capt. WEST, arrived here this morning, from Charleston bar on the evening of the 9th instant, bringing the following intelligence:

On Tuesday, the 8th instant, the *Weehawken* sent a 15-inch shell into one of the magazines of Fort Moultrie, exploding it.

The *Ironsides* sent a shell into Moultrieville, setting it on fire and destroying half of the town.

The Monitors and *Ironsides* bombarded the Sullivan Island forts for four hours, doing extensive damage.

The *Weehawken* grounded near Cumming's Point, but soon floated off, receiving no damage.

At 11 P. M. on the 8th inst., a boat expedition left the squadron to storm Fort Sumter, and were repulsed, with the loss of a number killed, wounded and prisoners.

The following naval officers were captured on the walls of Fort Sumter: Lieut. E. P. Williams, Lieut. S. W. Preston, Lieut. G. C. Reamey, Lieut. Tracy Brower, Lieut. B. L. Read, Lieut. Bradford and Ensign B. H. Pater. The latter was wounded. The *Massachusetts* leaves immediately for Philadelphia.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO AT THIS PORT.

By the steamship *Arago*, Capt. GADSDEN, we have dates to Sept. 9, 6 P. M., from Charleston Bar.

Our corresponde nts state that a naval force, unsupported, attempted to gain possession of Sumter on the night of Sept. 8, but was repulsed with the loss of sixty men and four or five boats.

Everything was quiet at Morris Island. The *Ironsides* and other monitors were still engaged shelling Moultrie. Fort Sumter had not yet surrendered. The Union forces were engaged erecting works from which to shell the city. Everything was progressing favorably.

No direct attack had been made on the city when the *Arago* sailed.

We are indebted again to Purser GRAUTGSHIN, of the steamship *Arago*, for the prompt delivery of our correspondence from Charleston, and for copies of the *New South* from Port Royal.

A DISPATCH FROM GEN. GILLMORE.

The following official dispatch from Gen. GILLMORE to Gen. HALLECK contains important information:

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD,
MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., Sept. 9, 1863.

Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to report, that since my letter of yesterday, four additional pieces of artillery have been found, making an aggregate of thirty-six pieces captured on this island. It is not improbable that others still remain concealed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.
(Signed) Q. A. GILLMORE,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

REBEL REPORTS FROM CHARLESTON.

Beauregard's Version of the Naval Attack on Fort Sumter.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Sept. 12.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of yesterday has the following telegraphic dispatches:

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Sept. 9.

General Cooper:

Last night thirty of the launches of the enemy attacked Fort Sumter. Preparations had been made for the event. At a concerted signal, all the batteries bearing on Sumter, assisted by one gunboat and a ram, were thrown open. The enemy was repulsed, leaving in our hands one hundred and thirteen prisoners, including thirteen officers. We also took four boats and three colors. G. T. BEAUREGARD.

SECOND DISPATCH.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Sept. 9.

The enemy is silent to-day. Gen. BEAUREGARD refuses to have any communication with the Yankee flag of truce until an explanation is given of their firing on our truce boats.

We took the original flag of Fort Sumter, which Maj. ANDERSON was compelled to lower, and which DAHLGREN had hoped to replace.

THIRD DISPATCH.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Sept. 10.

There was no firing last night, except from our batteries. The enemy is working hard on Morris Island. All is quiet this morning.

ATLANTA, Tuesday, Sept. 8.

Our cavalry fronts the enemy near Athens. There is nothing from Chattanooga to-day. Extensive preparations are being made by the Yankees to send an expedition against MAGRUDER and TAYLOR, in Louisiana.

OUR MORRIS ISLAND CORRESPONDENCE.

The Bombardment by the Iron-Clads—The Rebel Batteries Silenced—More Guns Discovered—Arrival of Fugitive Contrabands—An Order by Beauregard—Explosion of a Magazine in Moultrie—An Unsuccessful Expedition.

MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., Wednesday, Sept. 9, 1863.

The bombardment of Fort Moultrie, Fort Beauregard, and other works on Sullivan's Island was commenced in earnest by the iron-clads last Monday and prosecuted with fearful vigor.

For three successive hours those works were subjected to a fire as fierce, rapid and destructive as the vessels engaged could possibly make it.

The bombardment was opened at about 4 P. M. The *Ironsides* took a position affording a favorable range for Moultrie, and the monitors drew up off points on Sullivan's Island, so as to attack the batteries on the rebel left. Five monitors were engaged. The other monitor—*Passaic*—did not go up, in consequence of some portion of her machinery having been disordered the day previous.

The rebels replied from all their batteries on the island, with a vim not inferior to that of the iron-clads.

At 6 P. M. the rebel works showed evident signs of weakness, and a half hour later three of the small batteries were silenced. Moultrie, to which the *Ironsides* directed her fire particularly, was damaged to such an extent that not more than half the number of its guns were in use at the time the vessels hauled off.

Only a few shot were exchanged during the night.

At daylight yesterday morning the attack was renewed, the iron-clads observing the same order in which they went up on Monday.

The monitor *Weehawken* got aground Monday afternoon, at a point close in to Moultrie, where she remained till yesterday afternoon. The accident, however, did not prevent her from using her guns with quite as much effect as she could have done if perfectly free. At 10 A. M. yesterday one of her shots penetrated a service magazine in Moultrie, causing a terrific explosion. It was thought at first the general magazine had been ignited, so great was the concussion. The shell shot upward in a continual stream, then exploded, scattering the fragments in every direction. The spectacle was grand, yet fearful. The dense volume of smoke that was evolved rose up in the form of a huge, magnificent cone, then gradually disappeared, revealing a gap in the sea wall of the fort. Seventeen men were killed and several wounded, according to the statement of contrabands that came in this morning. All that was done by the monitor aground. The fire from the vessels and the other batteries on land was but momentarily interrupted on account of the explosion.

At 11 A. M. the cannonading had reached its fiercest point. The guns of the vessels were worked as fast as the men could handle them. This tremendous fire was kept up for an hour, when it was slackened to some extent to allow the guns to cool.

In the afternoon Moultrieville was fired by a shell. A dozen houses were burned before the fire was extinguished.

At night the vessels hauled off.

None of the iron-clads were seemingly injured.

The effect of the bombardment on Moultrie and the other rebel works must have been terrible, judging from the appearance of things before dark last night.

There was very little firing during the night from any quarter.

Fort Johnson sent a shell about once in twenty minutes during the day, directing the fire to Wagner.

Ten contrabands came in this morning, having left Charleston at 8 P. M. yesterday. They state that every one is seized with panic, and all hopes of saving the city are completely abandoned.

The following is a correct list of guns taken in Forts Wagner and Gregg. In the former were:

Two 10-inch Columbiads.
Five 8-inch Navy shell guns.
One 9-inch Navy shell gun.
Four large cannonades.
One Brooks' rifled (not mounted.)
One 10-inch mortar.
One 8-inch siege mortar.
One 8-inch siege howitzer.
One field howitzer.
One Columbiad (exploded.)

In Gregg:

Two 10-inch Columbiads.
One 9-inch Navy shell gun.
One 10-inch mortar.
Three field howitzers.

Making 25 guns taken in all. Add that number to the 11 guns captured on the island when our troops first landed, and it swells the total to 36 guns.

Twenty torpedoes were dug out of the earth in the vicinity of Wagner yesterday.

The following document was picked up in Fort Wagner:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA AND FLORIDA,
CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 4, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 89.—The Commanding General must remind officers and men intrusted with the defence of Charleston, that the eyes and the hopes of the whole people rest upon them.

Gallantry on the battle-field has characterized our countrymen throughout this war, from the proud day of Manassas to the heavy disaster of Vicksburgh.

Indeed, only intrepid conduct now can be expected of Southern men who stand face to face on their own soil with their enemy. But all this may not secure success or foil our adversary, unless your willingness to meet the toils of fatigue service shall equal your courage.

The soldiers of this command will be spared all labor that can properly be done by other hands than theirs, but when called on to wield the spade, it must be remembered that it is as honorable a weapon as sword or musket.

By command of Gen. BEAUREGARD.
THOMAS JORDAN, Chief of Staff.

In reply to the flag of truce sent to BEAUREGARD by Admiral DAHLGREN, yesterday morning, the former, after waiting a number of hours, invited the latter to "come and take Sumter, and hold it as best he could."

Last night the Admiral sent out an expedition in boats, the object in view being the occupation of Sumter, but for some reason the enterprise did not succeed. A land force also started out for the same object, but having learned the failure of the navy, returned to the island. The land force did not know until they arrived at the scene of adventure that the navy were contemplating a movement of that kind. The particulars have not yet transpired, but I may possibly hear more before the mail closes.

At this hour—9 A. M.—our own and the enemy's guns are silent.

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO OCCUPY SUMTER.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.

The moment the iron-clads ceased firing last night, the rebels commenced repairing damages, so that this morning their batteries are probably nearly as strong as before the attack. Unless the bombardment be renewed, and that very soon, it will be impossible for the navy to accomplish the work of capturing Sullivan's Island.

The failure of the naval crew to carry out the plan of occupying Sumter last night was attended with more serious results than were at first apprehended. About 500 men embarked on the expedition. A number of the boats were sunk, and a considerable party either killed, wounded or taken prisoners. The forts on Sullivan's and James Islands opened on them before they could get a permanent foothold in Sumter.

Twelve M.—All is quiet, with the exception of a report now and then from a gun on Sullivan's or James Island. WHIT.

A DEFERRED LETTER.

The Work which Has Been Done—Health of the Army—The Advantages and Disadvantages of the Situation—No Cavalry—Miscellaneous Items.

MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., Friday, Sept. 4, 1863.

The little insignificant strip of land called Morris Island, with its uncongenial area of sand, relieved only now and then by a small patch of stunted palmettoes, is already destined to receive attention, however slight it may be, from the pen of the historical writer. That which has been accomplished in the way of military operations on its barren soil entitle it now to some degree of consideration: that which is to be accomplished will perhaps, hereafter, insure the outcast island a fame which will furnish a theme for many an eventful narrative. It is here the science and superiority of modern engineering have been and are now being tested, and as the important work progresses that branch of the service is making for itself a reputation, lasting as it will be brilliant. To the engineer officers and men of this Department is the country largely indebted for the successes thus far achieved. The rifle-pit, the trench, the sap, the parallel, the breastwork—all have been constructed by their indefatigable industry, aided by the hearty co-operation of veterans of other regiments. To derive a full comprehension of the work performed it is necessary to be on the spot and witness how completely the enemy is prevented from carrying out successfully any offensive movement. An unexperienced observer would scarcely believe it possible for an invading army to hold, for any length of time, a position every point of which could be commanded by the enemy's guns. Yet, the occupancy of this island by Gen. GILLMORE's force affords an instance of that nature. As to being compelled to abandon it before the good time appointed by himself is an event not apprehended for a moment. An uninitiated individual having, the other day, expressed his surprise to Gen. GILLMORE that the enemy had not trained his guns so as to shell the entire island, was informed with much confidence that the enemy might open as soon as he saw fit, and if he did not receive fire for fire, pound for pound, together with *a few extra rounds*, to make the calculation good, it would not be because we were short of ordnance or ammunition.

Since sojourning on this island the men have not been idle. They have not been exclusively engaged watching the course of shot and shell as they passed between the opposing batteries. Day and night have they been toiling—toiling on, slowly, but surely, until at last a chain of earthworks has been constructed so formidable that any attack by the enemy would be a failure, while at the same time they offer a basis for a magnificent offensive movement. The contest at present is between the skill of engineers. How it will end cannot be positively predicted; but, if a man should assert that it would end unfavorably for us, and materially *support* his judgment, it might be considered a fine opportunity for some one to make a pretty safe investment.

It may be a relief to untold numbers of anxious hearts at home to know that the hospitals continue to receive but comparatively little patronage. No fears are entertained of any great amount of sickness, and, if the same sanitary regulations now enforced are observed with equal care in future, the health of the troops will be as good as could possibly be expected. The wounded, which, fortunately, are few in number, considering the events we have passed through, form the large majority of patients. Both the wounded and sick are provided for in the most comfortable manner. Every attention that it is in the power of humane and skillful surgeons to bestow is unhesitatingly extended to the suffering and helpless soldiers in their charge. The medical system followed in this department is as complete as that of any other department. If the wounds are of a slight nature, the patient is taken to the hospital attached to his regiment. If it is an aggravated case, he is transferred to the General Hospital. In either event he is attended by a surgeon possessing feeling as well as professional ability. Nurses are detailed to each hospital, who obey their instructions to the letter. Dr. SAMUEL A. GREEN, the Post Medical Director, who has labored with unremitting zeal at all hours of the day and night in the performance of his arduous duties, has deservedly won the respect of the profession, and elicited many a sentiment of sincere gratitude from the convalescent soldiers. Drs. M. S. KITTINGEN, of the First brigade, CHAS. M. CLARK, of the Second brigade, and A. J. BUZZELL, of the Third brigade, who have repeatedly shown their superior ability in surgical operations, and who have, in fact, in connection with Dr. GREEN, performed nearly all the operations thus far recorded, are entitled to the credit of having saved many a life that under less skillful management would have been in all probability lost. There are other surgeons in the department who are equally worthy of special mention, but the list embraces so many names, and would occupy so much space, that the present would not perhaps be the best time for presenting it. In this connection it would be unfair to overlook the good steamer *Cosmopolitan*, used expressly for a hospital transport. Here she is this very moment, anchored not over half a mile from the beach, ready and waiting to transport patients to Hilton Head, New-York, or any other point the commanding General may designate. With an inexhaustible supply of medical stores, and a courteous and proficient Surgeon, in the person of Dr. BONTECUE, on board, a patient cannot help doing well. I know this paragraph, laudatory of the medical profession in the Southern army, could be greatly extended and would well bear the extension, but acting on the supposition that enough has been said to convince the public of their claim upon it for a just share of appreciative thanks, I will only add that as war cannot be conducted without its attendant train of suffering, may he who suffers never fall into worse hands than those who administer to him here.

It is presumed the intelligent portion of the community have read accounts descriptive of islands gradually becoming submerged by the sea, and again of the sea making way for the slow formation of islands, but perhaps it has not been the good fortune of every one to get an idea from actual observation of the process adopted by nature for producing such a marvelous change. We people on Morris Island flatter ourselves that we have been somewhat favored in that respect. At any rate, where we saw land three weeks ago, we now see nothing but water. It is to be accounted for from the fact that this season has been remarkable for higher tides than has before occurred during a long series of years. A short time ago, officers' tents were pitched to within about five yards of the water-line. The tides gradually—and not very gradually either—washed away the sand, so that at present those same tents are situated fifteen or twenty yards in the rear of their former position, with every prospect of undergoing another move still further to the rear. We are determined, however, to remain here until we get ready to leave, if the ocean does not deprive us of every inch of standing room. It is true the island is small enough already, without any assistance from Neptune to reduce the limits and we hope he soon will have taken to himself all the sand he can conveniently dispose of. As the surf beats up nearer and nearer to the officers' quarters, it is curious to note the immense quantity of old logs and pieces of wood that are hourly exposed to view, and which indicate that this is not the first time water has flowed over the same surface. This is the condition of things at the south end of the island; at the upper end the water seems to be making equal havoc. At high tide, the water in the trenches near the beach is two feet deep, and it was feared at one time that the approaches themselves would be partly washed away. A better beach for bathing cannot be found. At most any hour in the day, but especially early morning and nightfall a crowd of soldiers may be seen indulging in the luxury of a good sea bath. It is a privilege not to be lightly appreciated, and if all our armies could be as highly favored the sick list would be diminished to a wonderful extent. From the inlet and the little creeks intersecting the marsh on the left are taken daily quantities of small fish, which afford delicious eating. The inlet, and in fact the entire harbor are infested with ravenous sharks, several of which have been captured. It is not an uncommon occurrence to notice one ten or twelve feet in length. They sometimes forget their close proximity to the shore, and are left by the tide to twist and flounder on the beach. The presence of sharks, of course, precludes bathers from going out into too deep water. Sailors, proverbially noted as having the utmost detestation and extreme horror for anything in the shape of a shark, are very cautious when performing their ablutions not to leave the shore a great way in the rear. No accidents have occurred in the vicinity of Morris Island. At Stono Inlet, some time ago, a man was seized by a shark and thrown in the air a height of twenty feet. He escaped with whole limbs and a few bruises. The result would doubtless have been more serious had the water been sufficiently deep to enable the shark to turn himself readily.

In passing Gen. GILLMORE's headquarters one's attention is attracted by the numerous variety of shot and shell piled up a little to the right of the entrance. The majority of them were sent over in rather a *hasty manner* by the rebels, and are looked upon as very fair specimens of foreign as well as rebel ingenuity. The collection embraces all kinds and sizes, from the little 6-pound Napoleon projectile to the huge 300-pounder shot. Prominent among them are the elongated Whitworth shot; also, the kind adopted to the Brook's ordnance, both of foreign manufacture. It affords an interesting study to carefully mark what the inventors call improvements claimed for their respective makes. Some are of wrought and others of cast iron. The long, the short, the smooth, the rifled, the sharp, the blunt and a hundred other kinds of projectile are all piled up together. The Parrott shot, however, is considered to be the most effective of any in use. While the enemy is obliged to take up with just what he can get in the way of ordnance, consequently having in use a considerable variety, Gen. GILLMORE gives his preference to the Parrott. Instances have occurred during the siege where those guns have not held out as long a time as claimed for them. They are supposed to stand the strain of one thousand rounds, but two or three have exploded after the firing of two hundred or five hundred rounds. But, notwithstanding an occasional failure, the Parrott gun seems to be the favorite here.

An army made up wholly of artillery and infantry, with scarcely any cavalry, is not often met with; yet such is the distribution in this army, for the reason, as will be readily perceived, that on Morris Island no chance whatever is afforded for cavalry operations. A detachment of the First Massachusetts cavalry, detailed as orderlies to the Generals commanding, constitute the entire force of that branch of the service in Gen. TERRY's command. Other portions of the company and squadron are stationed at different points in the Department of the South. Lieut. CHARLES V. HOLT, an able and accomplished officer, is in command. Major STEVENS proceeded North three weeks ago to take command of another cavalry organization, to serve with the Potomac army.

The friends of Col. J. B. HOWELL will be glad to hear of his almost complete recovery from wounds received while on duty one night at the front. His services as Acting General of the Second brigade have been invaluable during the siege, and there is not a soldier in his command who has not looked anxiously forward to the reappearance at the head of the column of their much beloved and gallant leader.

Col. T. O OSBORNE, of the Thirty-ninth Illinois regiment, is suffering from a painful neuralgia, which has forced him to remain quietly in his quarters for the past week. His speedy restoration to health is looked forward to with much solicitude, as he is an officer whose experience and ability cannot be well dispensed with in times of activity. The Thirty-ninth is the only regiment in the Department representing the patriotic State of Illinois. Its friends at home may rest assured they could not have a more worthy band to sustain the honor and valor of the flag and State.

It has always been conceded that the efficiency of an army may be judged by its discipline. That being the case, the Army of the South stands all right according to the popular standard, for discipline surrounds it on all sides. A square piece of board, large enough to cover a man's back, and bearing the striking inscription:

THIEF—
This man, JOHN TOMPKINS, Company C, 55th regiment Massachusetts, stole money from a wounded friend.

is being carried about to-day by the individual, JOHN TOMPKINS. His head is closely shaved, and he is divested of his coat. His beat extends up and down the island as far as our lines admit, so that he may be viewed by all the regiments. In order to accelerate his movements, when occasion requires, a guard of two soldiers, with fixed bayonets, follow at his heels, and that the camp may receive due intimation of his approach a drummer and fifer, who accompany the party, play their instruments to the tune of the "Rogue's March" with a will. The ingrate receives not the slightest token of pity from any one, and looks, to all appearances, as if he considered the whistle dearly bought. The spectacle forcibly reminds one that "the way of the transgressor is hard." Persons guilty of minor offenses are usually taken to the guard-house, where they are detained till night, and then marched up to do work in the trenches.

Nothing has transpired in the way of actual news since the date of my last letter. It is understood, however, that an expedition will be sent out to-night which may possibly furnish items of importance. As the time for sending the mail North is not yet fixed, perhaps I shall be able to send an account of the adventure by the next steamer. WHIT.

OUR PORT ROYAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The Bombardment Progressing Favorably—The Occupation and Possession of Forts Wagner and Gregg—Explosion of the Main Magazine in Fort Moultrie by the Weehawken While Ashore—Attempted Possession of Fort Sumter by the Navy and Their Repulse.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Wednesday, Sept. 9, 1863.

To say that it is hot down here, very inadequately expresses the real state of the atmosphere; and yet in comparison to what it has been, it is cool. At present, when all the interest is centered in the great events transpiring in Charleston harbor, the common news of this place is but of a secondary nature, though the place itself, as a base of supplies, is more important than ever. The fire of the large guns on Morris Island can be distinctly heard at times, and yet the distance in a straight line is fifty-four miles. In this we have a verification of the statement so seriously doubted at the time when Fort Sumter was besieged, for the first time, that the guns could be distinctly heard within an area of fifty miles. There is something magnificently terrible in a bombardment on a scale of so great a magnitude as the present one. The roar of the artillery in itself is terrific.

Everything is going along finely at Morris Island, and now that Forts Wagner and Gregg—the former with ten, the latter with three guns—are in our possession, the army seems to be taking a little rest. But it cannot last long. With GILLMORE *work* and *success* are the words. To show how soon Fort Wagner must have surrendered had it not been prudently evacuated, suffice it to say that the advance or flying sap made by our troops was within *eleven feet* of the outer rampart of the fort. Our approach has been so gradual, and yet so sure, that to the "*rebs*" it must have seemed like a wall gradually narrowing upon them. In order further to annoy them a large calcium light was used during the night in such a manner as to take in the whole of the fort, and out of its focus picked riflemen were stationed, who "*popped*" at every head that showed itself over the parapet. Between that light by night and the sharpshooters eleven feet from them by day, they could not work their guns very effectively, and so Monday morning revealed the fort empty. In consequence of the closeness of our fire the men had been unable to go out of the fort to bury their dead, and consequently were obliged to bury them inside. As our shells came plowing into the fort, the buried men were rapidly uncovered. The stench, on entering this renowned battery, was awful. Here an arm half consumed by decay stuck up from the ground, there a leg, here a head, etc. It will require some time to purify the place. But one man was found in the fort, and he was asleep in the bomb-proof, and on awakening found himself a prisoner.

On Saturday night Fort Wagner was to have been stormed again from the water, and the boats were going for that purpose, when they met and forced to surrender a rebel boat containing a wounded rebel Major and his Surgeon. They were taken prisoners, but not before they had thrown up a rocket, which warned the defenders of Wagner, so that the storming party retired, and the next night the fort was evacuated. The front face of Wagner was covered with over a thousand spikes of the shape of a boat-hook, stuck in the ground, in order to prevent our men from coming up that way. Capt. DRAYTON, Third Rhode Island battery, with one hundred armed negroes, said: "Boys, shall we go on to Gregg?" "Yes," they answered; so, seizing these pikes, they rushed on to Gregg, which they found also deserted, and took possession. A party of some sixty or eighty men were taken prisoners by a detachment under Major SANFORD, Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, who, while on picket duty in Vincent's Creek, discovered them leaving, and made haste to secure them.

On Tuesday evening the monitor *Weehawken* got aground abreast of Fort Moultrie, and being obliged to fight, poured a most destructive fire into Moultrie, blowing up the main magazine and silencing for the time being some of her guns. The *Ironsides*, coming up to her assistance, showed some splendid firing, and did terrible execution with her guns. She is a terror to the rebels, and ought to be. It is frequently remarked down here, since the *Weehawken's* getting aground, that if *all* the monitors were to get aground something would be done.

On Tuesday night the navy, unsupported and without any concert with the army, attempted to gain possession of Sumter, and were repulsed with the loss of 60 men and four or five boats. I understand that a combined attack is to be made on Sumter before long; but it can be of little use, so far as I can see, except that it is rather annoying day after day to see the rebel ensign floating from Sumter, riddled and knocked down as it is by our balls.

A thorough confidence in Gen. GILLMORE and faith in his ultimate success pervades the entire army. As the *Arago* passed the bar on the 9th the fire was very slack, and an occasional shot from the iron-clads on Moultrie, and *vice versa*, was all that seemed to be going on.

I send you the following *bon mot*. A quiet individual lately being asked what he would drink, replied, "A Vicksburgh punch, with a little Meade in it." Of course the request was Grant-ed. He wanted one Gill-more, but could not get it; that was reserved for BEAUREGARD, who is dreadfully troubled with "Quincy." The wounded on Morris Island average five a day.

I send you the following

LIST OF WOUNDED

from Morris Island, sent to Beaufort, S. C., Sept. 2, 1863:

John Henderson, Co. B, Fourth New-Hampshire; John Viniger, Co. E, Third Pennsylvania; M. G. Thomas, Co. D, Sixty-first North Carolina; Isaac Jones, Co. K, Third Pennsylvania; H. G. Rigden, Co. E, Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania; Capt. E. R. Fowler, Co. A, Third South Carolina; Chas. A. Estus, Co. I, Third New-Hampshire; Sergt. Robt. H. Ross, Co. I, Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania; Benj. Williams, Co. F, Third Pennsylvania; Sergt. Crawford Hardee, Co. D, Third Pennsylvania; Wm. H. Wood, Co. I, First New-York; Wm. Monroe, Co. K, do.; J. Nooman, Co. H, Twenty-fourth Massachusetts; J. Hunt, Co. F, Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania; P. H. Davis, Co. H, Twenty-fourth Massachusetts; M. Gremler, Co. I, Third Rhode Island artillery; J. Selberd, Co. E, One Hundredth New-York; Calvin Merrill, Co. K, Fourth New-Hampshire; Henry Bush, Co. D, Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania; Ayre Mann, Co. H, Seventh New-Hampshire; Wm. Wheeler, Co. B, One Hundredth New-York; Jefferson Smith, Co. G, Sixty-first North Carolina; E. F. Bryant, Co. E, Third Rhode Island; Isaac Guard, Co. G, Third Pennsylvania; William Marques, Co. E, Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania; Sergt. M. Halloway, Co. I, Sixty-seventh Ohio; Manuel Stiles, Co. H, One Hundredth New-York; Samuel Mahan, Co. E, Third Pennsylvania; James M. Dickeys, Co. E, Fourth New-Hampshire; Haywood Treadwell, Co. G, Sixty-first North Carolina; Rufus Miller, Co. M, Third Rhode Island artillery.

DEATHS.

On board the hospital ship *Cosmopolitan*, on her way from Morris Island to Beaufort, S. C.:

Henry Land, Co. F, 100th New-York, Aug. 24—contusion by shell.

Edward Johnson, Co. E, 100th New-York, Aug. 9—gunshot wound.

Corp. Hanson Clark, Co. A, 89th New-York, Aug. 29—general debility.

Joseph Carter, Co. A, 39th Illinois, Aug. 26—gunshot wound.

Henry Ashton, Co. E, 24th Massachusetts, Aug. 26—chronic diarrhœa.

Sergt. Joseph H. Fish, Co. M, 3d R. I. A, Aug. 27—wounds.

In hospitals at Beaufort, S. C.:

Henry Bettler, Co. C, 66th Penn., Aug. 28.
Jno. Farris, Co. B, 62d Ohio, Aug. 28.
James F. Hazen, Co. A, 7th N.H., Aug. 29—wounds and typhoid fever.
John W. Day, Co. C, 7th Conn., Aug. 29—chronic diarrhœa.
M. Bixbee, Co. A, 7th N. H., Aug. 25.
L. G. Crosby, Co. M, 1st U. S. artillery, Aug. 25.
John Roach, Co. C, 1st U. S. artillery, Aug. 26.
Sergt. John G. Herntz, Co. F, 100th N. Y., Aug. 27.
Sergt. Wm. Graham, Co. E, 85th Penn., Aug. 30—gangrene from shell wound of back.

In hospital at Hilton Head:

Warren Stanhope, Co. A, 9th Maine, Aug. 28.
H. W. R.

GUERRILLAS ACTIVE IN MISSOURI.

Skirmishes of Frequent Occurrence—Disaffection of the Rebel Soldiers—Mississippi Steamers Fired upon.

The rebel forces in Missouri were becoming more active, and skirmishes were frequent with our cavalry, who are keeping a close watch on all their movements.

Deserters and refugees come into our lines daily, and report that there is great suffering and disaffection among the rebels; that they look upon their cause as entirely hopeless, and wish to get back again into the old Union.

The weather is extremely hot.

It is reported that the guerrillas are actively at work below. They frequently fire on passing steamers, but as yet we can learn of no damage of any consequence done by them.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Sept. 11.

Maj.-Gen. FOSTER and Staff arrived here last evening from Newbern, N. C., on the steamer *Convoy*, Capt. BOZEMAN.

The *Convoy* comes from Morris Island, but brings no additional news.

Steamship *S. R. Spaulding* also arrived from Morris Island with no later dates than have been published.

Steamer *New-York*, Capt. CRESSON, left at 4 o'clock this morning for City Point in charge of Flag of Truce Officer Maj. MULLOWA.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Reported Disintegration of Lee's Army

The Rebels in Charleston and the Southwest to be Reinforced.

A Strictly Defensive Policy to be Pursued in Order to Prolong the War.

SPECULATIONS ON THE SITUATION.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Thursday, Sept. 10, 1863.

From the best information that can be obtained, it is now rendered certain that the inactivity of the rebel army is at last broken by an important movement—not an offensive movement against this army, but a movement rendered necessary by the desperate condition of their affairs in the Southwest, and by which they hope to check, if not retrieve, the tide of disaster which has been steadily rushing on them for the last year. It is believed that one corps of LEE's army, or about one-third of it, under LONGSTREET, is now moving to Richmond, there to be transferred, two divisions of it to the Southwest, and one to Charleston. And if LONGSTREET, whose ability as a leading subordinate commander is unquestioned, should soon appear in principal command on either of these fields, it will not be surprising,—not at least to this army.

HOOD's division, of LONGSTREET's corps, left camp, near Fredericksburgh, on Tuesday morning last, at three o'clock, bound for Richmond, and thence, as my information runs, to Charleston.

This movement on their part gives rise to many suggestions and speculations—not as to where the enemy's troops are going, but as to its effect upon the campaign in Virginia this Fall, for though we have been inactive for six weeks, yet every one counts upon another campaign before Winter, as much as he counts upon his next meal of victuals.

The weakening of the rebel army in front of us would seem to indicate that the rebels in Virginia will remain entirely upon the defensive for the coming campaign. They count upon the presumed weakness of this army; rendering two-thirds of their army, acting strictly upon the defensive, able to resist our advance; at any rate, if not able to do it this side of Richmond, they are confident of their ability to do it there. And as long as they hold Richmond they hold Virginia, even if they do surrender a considerable portion of its territory.

To hold their own for the next three months—which will enable them to hold it for the next eight months, and thus prolong the war—is all that the rebel leaders count upon with any degree of confidence.

Looking at the situation in Tennessee, considering the report of the movement of BRAGG's forces from Chattanooga *eastward*, to be true, and combining with it the movement of a part of LEE's army *westward* to East Tennessee, and it looks as though the military aspect there would soon be far more interesting than it is even now.

These facts and considerations are eagerly commented upon here, and the contemplation of our movements, in consequence, is wrought to a high pitch of expectancy.

Two deserters, who came in Wednesday from the Seventh and Eighth Georgia regiments, tell the following story of their escape, in a very straightforward manner, and with an apparent air of truthfulness: A number of them were one evening engaged in earnestly discussing the question of peace or war, and these two spoke even vehemently against the war, and for a return to the Union. The officers heard of it, the offenders were arrested, tried by Court-martial, and sentence rendered, though not executed, when, in the confusion of the movement of troops on Tuesday, they escaped from the guards house, came through the lines, and gave themselves up.

The discipline in the rebel army, especially in regard to these so-called "treasonable utterances" is very severe, but it is the only means by which the rebel army is kept together.

I observe that the ignorant correspondent of a sensation paper attempts to discredit on the authority of a deserter, my statement that Gen. LEE was in Richmond on the 1st inst. That statement was positively and undeniably correct. And I do not obtain my information from deserters, not by snooping around the Secret Service Department of the army.

L. L. CROUNSE.

The Fords Guarded—The Guerrilla White Active.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 12.

Information from the Army of the Potomac shows that we still guard the fords between Falmouth and Rappahannock Station.

The rebel pickets continue to front ours in those localities, and occasionally converse with them, but they profess to know little or nothing of Gen. LEE and the disposition of his forces.

A note from the Upper Potomac states that the guerrilla WHITE was recently near Purcellsville, Loudon County, Va., and that MOSBY's force was south of the mountain, near the river.

Citizens frequently cross from Loudon Valley to Poolesville and other places in Maryland.

KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

A New Military Road—Railroad Disaster.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Sept. 12.

The *Commercial* says:

"Work on the military railroad, from Nicholasville, Ky., to Knoxville, Tenn., has commenced, and will be pushed with great rapidity. A thousand men to the mile will soon be employed. Negro laborers have been impressed along the line of the road, every third slave being taken. They will be clothed and paid. Unemployed negroes who have come into the Federal lines, in the Southern States, are being forwarded to labor on the route. They will be paid one-third of their wages, the balance being reserved to aid in providing a home for them in a foreign country when the war is over. The City of Louisville has subscribed $600,000 to the Lebanon branch, and throughout the State the heartiest cooperation will be given to the great enterprise."

An excursion train on the Western division of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad ran into a gravel train on Thursday. The engineer was killed and 15 passengers wounded.

The Provincial Bank of Canada.

TORONTO, Saturday, Sept. 12.

The Provincial Bank of Canada is about winding up. Its notes will be redeemed at Montreal, Stanstead until the 1st of October, when they will cease to be secured by the deposit of Provincial securities.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE SOCIAL CONDITION AND EDUCATION OF THE PEOPLE OF ENGLAND. By J. KAY, Esq., M. A., etc. New-York: HARPER & Bros. 1863.

This volume is a republication of the chapters relating to England of Mr. KAY'S book, entitled *The Social Condition and Education of the People of Europe*, published in London, in 1850. Mr. KAY was commissioned by the Senate of Cambridge University, England, to travel through Western Europe for the purpose of examining the comparative social condition of the different countries, and the result is the work whose title we have just mentioned. Summing up his estimate of the position of England's population, he says on the last page of this volume: "The poor of England are more depressed, more pauperized, more numerous in comparison to the other classes, more irreligious and very much worse educated than the poor of *any other European nation*, solely excepting Russia, Turkey, South Italy, Portugal and Spain." The kind of social anatomy attempt by the author requires a cool and steady hand and scalpel. Mr. KAY succeeds only moderately well. His book is stocked with facts and statistics; but it utterly lacks the life, humor, and dramatic richness of MAYHEW'S *London Labor and London Poor*.

THE TRIAL OF HON CLEMENT VALLANDIGHAM. 8vo., pp. 272. Cincinnati: RICKEY & CARROLL. For sale in New-York by C. B. RICHARDSON.

No civil transaction during the history of the war has excited such universal attention, and been the occasion of more conflicting comment than VALLANDIGHAM'S trial by a military commission, and the subsequent proceedings to procure his release by a writ of *habeas corpus*. It involved vital principals of government of a character altogether novel in this country—principles of the deepest interest to every lawyer and every public man. The record of it in this permanent form will be eagerly welcomed. The volume contains the entire history of the case from Gen. BURNSIDE'S original order No. 38, to Judge LEVITT'S decision against the writ of *habeas corpus*, with all the testimony, the arguments of counsel and the intermediate rulings of the Court. The whole trial displays a learning and ability on both sides worthy of the magnitude of the questions involved. The volume is brought out in a substantial law-book style.

BEYOND THE LINES; OR, A YANKEE LOOSE IN DIXIE. By Capt. J. J. GEER. Philadelphia: J. W. DAUGHADAY. 1863.

Capt. GEER adds his unit to help make up the "thousand books" which the author of the *Light and Dark of the Rebellion* tells us will be written on the war. This volume has, however, a grain of value in it, being a narration of the author's experience while a prisoner in the Southern Confederacy. Capt. GEER was taken captive at the battle of Shiloh, and in this little volume he tells how he was tried for his life before several prominent rebel Generals, (on the charge of having fired at and killed six men after he was surrounded,) among whom were BRAGG and BEAUREGARD; how he was subsequently chained with negro chains and cast into jail; how escaping from these he made his way into the swamps, hunted with bloodhounds, recaptured and finally exchanged. The book is quite unpretentious, evidently truthful, and may contribute a few strokes to the historian of the war.

THE CAPITAL OF THE TYCOON; A NARRATIVE OF A THREE YEARS' RESIDENCE IN JAPAN. By Sir R. ALCOCK, K. C. B. 2 vols., 12mo. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS, 1863.

The republication of Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK'S work on Japan has a certain opportuneness, now that war is imminent with Japan. The writer was for three years Minister Plenipotentiary to that Power, and accordingly enjoyed peculiar advantages for an interior view of Japanese life and politics. His aim has been first, to give a study of the singular people among whom his lot was cast; and, secondly, to throw some light on the conditions of the Western diplomacy in its struggles with Eastern character and Eastern policy. It lacks the pleasant, amusing style of Mr. OLIPHANT'S account of Lord ELGIN'S mission, and the freshness and romance of the narrative of Commodore PERRY'S Expedition. It is full, however, of valuable information.

THE LIGHT AND DARK OF THE REBELLION. Philadelphia: G. W. CHILDS. 1863.

The nameless author of this little volume begins by telling his readers that "a thousand books will be written about this rebellion." If the Press goes on spawning them at the present rate, we should not wonder if that figure was soon reached. He adds: "Let them all come; the world will need them." We cannot agree with him. The world will *not* read them. The world will need the recorded experience of any man who has any positive contribution of fact or philosophy to bring it; but it will not need such meaningless and jejune *rechauffés* of old newspaper clippings as make up this volume. To transpose CHARLES LAMB'S phrase, this is eminently a book which is *not* a book.

CHART OF THE PRICES OF GOLD.—A very curious, instructive and valuable chart, exhibiting the "Fluctuations in the Price of Gold in 1863," (and also last year,) has been gotten up by Mr. J. P. HOWARD, of this City. By a series of rising and falling lines, the rise and fall of the precious metal on every day of the year is exhibited at a glance, and the political and military events which are supposed to have caused the more notable perturbations are indicated. After Gen. SHERMAN'S repulse before Vicksburgh, near the beginning of the year, gold shot up from 134, steadily up, with trifling fluctuations, until, on the 25th of February last, it touched 174. From this point it suddenly drooped down to 150, on the passage of the bill taxing transactions in gold, and so, ever varying, but pretty steadily falling from the price at the close of February, it fluctuated till, after Gettysburgh, Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, it touched as low as 122. The chart is cleanly and clearly gotten up, and deserves a place in every broker's office, bank and mercantile establishment in the City.

Affairs in Georgia.

STORY OF A REFUGEE.

From the Boston Journal, Sept. 10.

A gentleman named JOHN BOWMAN, formerly of Warwick, of this State, but for the last eighteen years a resident of Georgia, arrived in this city yesterday from Macon, in that State, where he has been employed as engineer in a Government shop for making tools to be used in manufacturing guns for the Southern Confederacy. He decamped from the South with his family, together with a neighbor, by making their way to the coast, and purchasing a small skiff, in which the party, nine in all, reached our blockading vessels off the coast of Florida.

Mr. BOWMAN'S testimony is corroborative of other testimony from the South. He represents the people comprising the middle classes as earnestly desiring peace. The Union sentiment existing at the beginning of the war, for a time almost destroyed by the failure of the Government to relieve the loyal men from Confederate oppression, is now general and increasing. From his own observation, and the testimony of others, Mr. BOWMAN believes that a majority of the people of Georgia are loyal, although rebel despotism stifles its expression. Vigilance committees exist in almost every place, and so well organized are they that no opposition to Government measures can be maintained. Their rule is one of terror, and is exceedingly oppressive. One of these committees waited upon ROBERT TOOMBS recently, and informed him that he was too careful of his own interests in planting more cotton than corn and too little celestial to the necessities of the Government. As Columbus the Union men have, however, recently defied the authority of the Vigilance Committee of that place, and at Savannah it is generally reported the Union men outgun their enemies. Those who urge a continuance of the war are the wealthy, their minions, the poor whites and speculators. For the last three months the expression of opinion in regard to the war has been bolder than at any previous time. The disasters to the rebel cause are becoming generally known in all their details, but scarcely one in ten comprehends their magnitude. The news published in the papers is subject to a rigid censorship, and much is suppressed.

The stories of desertion from the rebel armies are not exaggerated. [illegible] as they are [illegible] homes, bringing reports of desertions of their comrades in large numbers who have not returned. The conscription is very oppressive, although mechanics whose labor is essential to producing military supplies can be exempted.

Mr. BOWMAN left because a liberal salary as engineer failed to support his family.

Prices of provisions have advanced to from ten to twenty times the rates of two years ago. Although there is not actually starvation, in cities and large towns there are very many who can hardly ever get meat to eat or decent clothes to wear. All kinds of goods are monopolized by speculators. Fourteen to sixteen dollars of Confederate money are paid for one of gold, and from three to four and a half in bank notes. Butter sells at $1 50 a pound; bacon, $1 25 to $1 50; flour, $50 a barrel; corn, $3 50 to $3 a bushel; brown sugar, $1 50 to $2 50 a pound; white sugar, $4 to $6; boots, $35 to $50 a pair; shoes, $25 to $45; calicoes, $2 50 to $3 50 a yard; linen, $8 to $10 a yard. Clothing has been advanced in the same ratio.

Mr. BOWMAN is a very intelligent man, and speaks understandingly of what he has seen and heard. He has faith in the ultimate return of the Southern States to their allegiance to the Government.

SOME THOUGHTS ABOUT THE ARMY.

What will Become of It after Peace is Declared.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, August, 1863.

It often occurs to one in visiting the various military camps through the country as a deeply momentous question, "What will become of the army after peace is declared?"

Here is a new and tremendous element introduced into the composition of our body politic—something in no way suited to the other positions, and highly dangerous, it might be supposed, to our national health. An organized body of men, united by common sufferings, dangers and victories, having learnt their own immense power, attached closely to their Generals, outside in some respects of civil organizations and civil duties, will appear then among the confused parties and conflicting cliques of American political life. They have become used to acting together, they know their irresistible weight, they are accustomed to trusting to physical power. It might naturally be supposed that such a body would become a most perilous organization to the liberties of the rest of the people. Ambitious Generals might woo them, as history furnishes so many instances, for elevating themselves over the ruin of the Republic; or the National Administration, taking advantage of its control over this powerful machine, might seek to oppress the people and break down individual rights.

Or, looking at the matter from its moral aspects alone, we might ask, what will become of a nation in which eight hundred thousand men long accustomed to the idleness and the lax morals of the camps, are suddenly brought again in contact with the people, or are returned to civil pursuits?

It is certainly wise to look these perils fully in the face, though we think there are many hopeful aspects which are not usually considered, especially by our foreign critics.

The American armies in this revolution are different from any which in the history of the past, ever marched to the field.

They may rather be called a levy *en masse* of all our best classes, finally after much trouble drilled into the habit and discipline of soldiers. They are made up of farmers, mechanics, lawyers, doctors, clergymen, merchants and intelligent laborers. They are a reading, writing, discussing and *thinking* army. They own in the aggregate, a great deal of property. They represent in one way or another, all the most stable interests of society. Whatever there is of *blood* in the country—that is, the young men whose parents and ancestry have taken an honorable part in the history of the nation, or who have done good service in its moral and mechanical labors—is largely represented in our camps. There never was an army that wrote so many letters or read so many newspapers; there never was one where the causes of the war and all things connected therewith were so constantly discussed. No war was ever waged in which each soldier had so intelligent and thoughtful a share. We do not say that all this necessarily makes the army a better military machine—on the contrary, it may, perhaps, injure its purely military usefulness—but we do say that these are important elements in determining the future influence of the soldiers.

Gen. GRANT has just called attention to the fact that no mechanical or intellectual task is called for in his army, in which proficients and experts cannot at once be found. It is so in all the great armies.

Now such men are not the material of which *coup d'état* soldiers or imperial tools are made. They are too intelligent. They have just the same interest in the honor and perpetuity of the Republic as every private citizen. They would not connive at nor permit a revolution, if it were proposed. The mass of them have offered up life and ease and means for an idea—even that of liberty and country. They could not possibly now or hereafter try to destroy their own work. It must ever be borne in mind that the advantage of a noble cause is, that its defenders become the organized embodiments of its ideas. Even if they did not at first fully appreciate the principles, the living and fighting for them serves to imbue them with them. Our army is the embodiment, the organized supporter of law and liberty. So far from the returned soldiers after peace becoming the implements of traitorous and ambitious demagogues, it is they who, having offered all things for country, will hunt down with unrelenting hatred the miserable party leaders now seeking to overthrow the Government. From them will come the most burning words against treason and Copperhead plotting. Their blows will be the most ringing and powerful upon public treachery and cowardice. Something of the honor and manhood of the soldier will be infused into our corrupt and mean politics. And secession—opposition to law, whether in States or city—mobs, will always have in them its most uncompromising opponents. "Woe to Copperheads and Peace Secessionists and concealed traitors, when we come back!" is the universal thought of the army.

From the returned soldiers, will come in all future years the most determined haters and enemies of the Slave Power. They know what it is, and they have no mercy or sympathy for it. They have fought it on many a battle-field, and they will fight it again, if necessary, in the struggles of peace. Contrary to the experience of most countries, the best public reforms will find here, in the future, their heartiest support from the military.

And even if our soldiers could be, in coming years, by any strange influence, perverted into becoming tools of ambitious Generals, the very number and separation of the armies would prevent their acting together. GRANT'S and ROSECRANS' and MEADE'S armies are now altogether distinct organizations, each with a different history. The corruption or ambition of any one would never carry the other corps with them. Such dangers—though continually threatened by European critics—are to an American's eye evidently of no account.

As to the moral evils which will result from the intermingling of the soldiers again with our people, it should be remembered on the other side that numbers of young men have been improved physically and morally by the war. Every one knows this in his own experience. The discipline and work of the army have been an excellent thing for many, and the influences which such organizations as the "Christian Commission" throw around the men, have produced very great changes of character.

Still, many will, no doubt, return with bad habits of drinking or idleness, or lawless and thieving propensities, or tendencies to violence and a contempt for the civil power. Many of these will be reabsorbed into the standing army which we must necessarily support hereafter, and for the improvement of the others we must trust to the long-tried influences of our American civilization and our Christianity.

The great practical matter now for us all is, to bring the very best influences to bear on the army in its present condition. The Sanitary Commission, under the organizing brain of Mr. OLMSTED, has rendered our army, though exposed to the most malarious climates and to tropical heats, and officered often by men of no military or medical experience, the healthiest army which ever marched into the field. The Western Commission—a branch of the other—under the direction of Dr. BELL, of Louisville, a distinguished medical authority and a gentleman of great personal influence, and with most efficient agents and secretaries, has accomplished a great work, both in preventing disease and alleviating suffering. The Christian Commission are also actively at work among the Western troops, yet it strikes us that this body,—an Association quite as important as any for foreign missions—should have a more bountiful support, and should be made one of the great religious organizations of the nation. Nothing could be more important than a combined effort of our people to religiously instruct the army. All sectarian influences should be banished from it. It should be able to employ the best and most experienced men, and to give them a fair support; for it will be found in the end, that chance benevolent labor, gratuitously furnished, will not be worth much. Experience in that department, as in everything else, must be paid for.

All our convalescent and parole camps, our forts, our regiments, doing that laziest of necessary duties—guarding railroads—and our military prisons, should be visited by those agents instructed and supplied with reading.

It seems more practical that the Christian Commission should have nothing to do with dispensing supplies, as the nation already has one great agency—the Sanitary Commission—which has given universal satisfaction, and which can no doubt distribute wherever needed. Multiplying machinery for the same objects is always unprofitable.

If the nation do but unitedly put their shoulder to the wheel, we can now prevent many of the evils which would otherwise come upon the country from the existence of these great armies. What seemed our dangers may then become our blessings.

While I am writing from the Department of the Cumberland, it seems proper to allude to a scandal which has been immensely spread by Secessionist agents in Europe, in regard to a pretended outrage inflicted by Union troops in this Department upon the rebels. The story reported *ad nauseum* by the Saturday *Review* and the *Times*, is that, as long ago as in Gen. MITCHEL'S invasion of Alabama and Georgia, one of his officers, TURCHIN, allowed his men to sack a village—Rome—and to ravish a whole seminary of young ladies! The whole foundation of this story is this: Our men captured this village but were afterwards driven out again by a sudden attack, the citizens joining in and firing from the windows and doors. Reinforcements came up and we again drove out the enemy, but this time, our men being much exasperated, proceeded according to a well known right of war, to burn some houses and commit some excesses. They were soon checked by their officers, and, as it appeared on the investigation before the Court-martial, the only woman injured was a negro prostitute, who was thought not to have been especially unwilling. So much for this dreadful outrage. Our men have of course committed some excesses, but we believe no army ever invaded a hostile country where so little violence was done. C. L. B.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Brigham Young on Another Tour—Miscellaneous Items.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, Aug. 1, 1863.

According to the general expectation in the city, BRIGHAM started on his trip to Cache Valley and the northern settlements included in the counties of Davis, Weber, Box Elder and Cache, on Wednesday. Quite a portion of the younger folks of his rather extensive family, occupying several carriages, accompanied him, as well as KIMBALL and WELLS, his right and left hand men, and a sprinkling of the ecclesiastical and civil somebodies of this city and vicinity. They will most likely push the trip through in a week or two, and then these hard-working excursionists will probably sit down and rest till the Mormon Conference, on the 6th of October.

It was generally expected that Judge KINNEY would accompany the expedition, but I saw him in town the next day, and I believe he is not ubiquitous. Perhaps the Judge was wearied out with his southern run, and lacked courage to encounter another job. And, again, his election is now sure; this may have slackened his ardor.

Cache Valley, from its fertility, abundance of water and peculiar adaptability to the production of small grains, is styled one of the "granaries" of Utah. And yearly that valley sustains its reputation, only San Pete Valley, in the South, being in any wise comparable with it.

The three adjacent gold-bearing territories appear to have special charms for Utah officials. Ex-Governor HARDING seen threw up his consular mission to Valparaiso, and managed to slide into one of the judgeships of Colorado. Judge WADE is on another trip to the Idaho mines, and Secretary FULLER is making his pile in Nevada. HARDING may be expected to reside in Utah no more; WADE surely will; of FULLER it is doubtful. He may, or may not, according to circumstances. But if he do not, there will be room for somebody else, particularly when the Legislative session returns. At present, Gov. DOTY acts not only in the duties of his office proper, but more or less in those of Secretary and Indian Superintendent.

WASHAKEE, Shoshone Chief, with about one hundred and fifty of his band, came into the city on Wednesday, on a friendly visit, expecting, of course, to participate in the rites of hospitality, in which they were not disappointed, flour and beef being gladly accepted by them. Their lodges on Wick-e-ups, with squaws and pappooses, and goods and chattels, all and singular, were left in the mountains, forty or fifty miles east of this city.

WASHAKEE is a fine fellow of his kind, though the kind is not admired by many. He is affable, beyond mistake, as was evidenced by his returning the salutations—"How are you, WASHAKEE?" and shaking the fists of a number of Mormon seven-year-olds in the streets during his visit. His name is at present disconnected with out rages on the plains.

Among recent accidents in the Territory was the burning of about twenty tons of hay at Farmington, a few miles north, a few days ago. The haystacks owned by Mr. F. D. RICHARDS. Cause of fire, children playing with matches. Loss, about $600. This is one of the few instances to lose hay by fire. The crops are already too many, and the bench grass on the prairies is dried out.

On Sunday Mr. WILLIAM C. STAINES, missionary, returned from England, related his experience. It appears to be a very common thing. Mr. STAINES found the mission in a bad fix and left it in a good one. This experience is by no means singular, by which we should infer that the Mormon churches in Europe are progressing in a geometrical ratio.

Mr. STAINES seemed in high spirits and particularly glad that he had escaped from "Babylon" once more.

As an evidence of the elastic spirit of the workers on the great Mormon social and religious fabric, Mr. STAINES stated that on a vessel—the *Amazon*—arriving at New-York from London, with upward of 700 Mormons on board, he found one grumbler. He combatted her weakness as follows:

"Well, sister, how are you?"

"O, I hardly know. The Elders told us in England that we should come across the sea in four weeks, but the four proved seven."

"Ah, sister, you made a mistake, and came on the wrong ship. You came on a seven-week ship. You should have got on a four-week ship."

This satisfied or cured the grumbler.

But the seven weeks at sea was not an unmitigated affliction, for the weary emigrants thereby missed the delectabilities of the late mob doings in New-York. In fact, according to Mr. STAINES, everything was accommodating, even the hurricane would blow down the railroad bridges just before or behind the cars filled with Mormons. It is a good thing to have a star, and to believe in it.

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

The Union Meeting at Springfield—The Copperhead Disturbances—Damage by the Frost—Miscellaneous News.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, Sept. 7, 1863.

The great Union demonstration at Springfield has been the subject of interest during the past week. It was undoubtedly the largest gathering of the sovereigns ever held in the West, and the effect will be most salutary upon "the state of the country" in the West. The people came up from all sections, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed. Among the speakers were several distinguished Democrats—Gen. MCCLERNAND, Hon. JOHN DOUGHERTY, United States Marshal for the Southern District under Mr. BUCHANAN; Hon. E. C. INGERSOLL and others. They were even stronger in their denunciation of Copperheadism than the Republicans who addressed the masses on the occasion. The spirit of the meeting was excellent. It was a reunion of the loyal men of the State—a demonstration of patriotism that rebel sympathisers will "make a note of" in their future operations.

Notwithstanding the open acts of treasonable violence which have taken place in many sections, Illinois is a loyal State, and ready to do her part in crushing the great rebellion. Those who are attempting to get up a forcible opposition to the Government are not numerous; but they are active and noisy, and thereby, like the more Southern leaders, are able to present the appearance of numbers and strength. The excitement caused by the disturbances in several of the Southern counties has pretty much subsided. The agitators are beginning to learn that it is a losing business, and that there is serious trouble ahead for the participators in these treasonable outrages. The great demonstration at Springfield will tend to confirm them in the conviction that the Union sentiment of the State is too strong to permit the success of their treasonable designs.

THE FROST.

Reports in relation to the extent of the damage by the late severe frosts are more favorable than were the first accounts. The loss, however, under the most favorable aspects of the case, will be heavy, and upon particular localities the blow will be a severe one. Corn suffered severely on all low and wet lands, while it escaped almost entirely on high ground. In a large district south of this city, extending along the Chicago branch of the Central Road, a long-continued and severe drouth had prevailed, and consequently, the crops were very backward indeed. As a matter of course, they suffered more than in other localities. Such is the case in Kankakee, Vermillion, Champagne, and adjoining counties, where, it is estimated, that there will not be over a fourth of the usual production of corn.

It is generally thought that the average loss throughout the corn-growing districts of the West will be from a fifth to a fourth. On the strength of first reports corn made a decided upward movement in our market. But on Saturday it receded nearly to the old standard. As the market is a pretty good thermometer in such matters, we judge that our dealers in produce have adopted the idea that the damage is limited, as compared with the first accounts. From all I can learn I fear that our cotton crop is pretty much "gone up" in all parts of the State. This will somewhat discourage our farmers from experimenting in this staple, although such another accident might not happen to it in a quarter of a century. Tobacco fared somewhat better, but the damage to that is discouraging. Sorghum has not suffered as much as was supposed. Although the leaves were killed, it has been ascertained that the stalk is comparatively uninjured. I presume, however, that the loss occasioned by that frost will not be less than $5,000,000. But it is spread over a large territory, and, therefore, will scarcely be felt, except in individual instances. I have seen estimates as high as $10,000,000, but I am inclined to the lower figures.

The State Horticultural Fair is to be held in Rockford during the present month, and it is expected it will be one of the most successful ever held in the West. Present indications warrant the expectation. Our County Agricultural Fairs are being generally held this year, as of old, and great preparations are being made for the State Fair, which is to be held at Decatur.

THEOLOGICAL.

I have noted from time to time the progress of the institutions of Chicago. Our city is likely to become the centre of Theological instruction for the Northwest, as well as for its commerce. MCCORMICK, of reaper fame, has endowed four professorships with $25,000 each, of an old school Presbyterian Theological Seminary. Messrs. W. B. OGDEN & Co. have given some twenty acres in the northwestern part of the city, as a site for the institution. The buildings, on an adequate scale, are now in process of erection, and will be completed in a few months. In the meantime the Seminary has been in operation in temporary quarters. The Congregational Seminary, with three Professors, has been in operation some two or three years. An effort at endowment is now being made—one gentleman, PHILO CARPENTER, Esq., having led off with $30,000. Andover has recently given a "call" to Prof. BARTLETT, of this institution, which will probably be accepted. The new school Presbyterians have projected a seminary; but the project is held in abeyance, awaiting the result of the negotiations for reuniting the two schools. The Methodist institution, with a large endowment, is in successful operation at Evanston, one of Chicago's northern suburbs. The Baptists have just organized a Theological Union, in connection with the Uuniversity of Chicago, and have elected one Professor, Rev. Dr. COLVIN, formerly of Boston. A partial endowment of some $25,000 has been secured.

With all these institutions we ought to be able to meet the demands of the West for preachers. Judging from the fact that there are twenty-four Baptist Ministers alone in this city—only six of whom are Pastors, the balance being engaged in secular and semi-secular work—it would seem that there is already a surplus, at least in that denomination.

Your neighbor Brooklyn—the "City of Churches"—is about to take from us one of our ablest clergymen, in the person of Rev. Dr. DIXON, late of the Union Park Baptist Church.

Our city was visited on Saturday with one of the most extensive conflagrations that has occurred here for years. A fire broke out in an ally between State-street and Third-avenue, near Polk-street, about 3½ o'clock in the afternoon, and, owing to a scarcity of water, raged until two half blocks on both sides of State-street were destroyed. The buildings, however, were not very valuable, being principally two-story wooden structures occupied mainly by Germans. Over eighty families were turned into the street, with a loss of their all in most instances. The entire loss is estimated at from $50,000 to $75,000. The fire occurred in this wise: A German family, by the name of Bannerman, had an unruly boy, aged 17. They had chastised him that day for some offence, when he left home, declaring that he would make it hot enough for them. He went to the barn, which was located on the alley, and set it on fire. He is in custody.

Trade is good. The receipts of grain are about 250,000 bushels daily. Shipments light, on account of the small margin between Chicago and New-York markets. Freights are nominal—only 5½c. on wheat to Buffalo. Last year, 12c.@15c. Our market has been very excited and unsettled during the past week. The frost, the flurry in stocks, the advance and the recession of gold, have all tended to this result. Operators are chary about going in to much extent. The railroad competition still continues. Receipts of cattle and hogs heavy. Last week, 4,568 of the former and 19,861 of the latter. A large number of cavalry horses are being purchased here. Several hundred fine animals were forwarded to different points last week.

NEW-MEXICO.

Its History and Present Condition.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-MEXICO, Saturday, July 25, 1863.

The territory of New-Mexico, although first discovered and settled by the Spaniards from Mexico, before 1600, is to this day to the people of the United States, *terra incognita*. A few men, as pioneers, trappers and explorers, have traversed its streams in quest of furs, and the latter have followed in their trails, in search of highways to forts, and of overland railroads. The pioneer and trapper have left no record of their deeds behind, and the uncertainty which envelops their lives and actions will ever furnish fields for the imagination of the writers of yellow-covered novelettes, with names unknown, and scenes copied from the Highlands of Scotland or the Alps, as void of truth as fiction can invent. The few facts of real worth discovered by the explorers, are so covered by the masses of diary, stellar observation, and philosophic and scientific description, that they can never be unearthed by the commonalty, and royal quarto tomes, and octavo reports can be found only in the libraries of the public and of the curious book gatherers, where they lie almost unopened and unread, unless it be to view the pictures.

The national discoveries only extend over a period of a few years. In former years all the goods furnished to New-Mexico found their way here through Chihuahua and El Paso, thence up the Rio Grande to Santa Fé and intermediate stations. In return, the merchant carried back the produce of the gold and silver mines, which were then wrought much more than at present. About 1830, a man who had made his way from St. Louis to Santa Fé, by the usual route of Mexico, passed through the mountains east of Santa Fé, following the cattle trails by Vegas and Mora as far as a small stream called Coate, which he followed down to its junction with the Canadian, here called Rio Colorado, and thence in a southeasterly direction he succeeded in reaching the Arkansas River, and struck the trail o the hunters on the bank of that stream from St. Louis. Thus a road was first opened for pack animals from Santa Fé to the States. Trails had already been opened from Taos to Mora, and thereby the whole Northern portion of New-Mexico came in communication with St. Louis. Taos at once became the rival town of Santa Fé, and as its lands were susceptible of irrigation, they were also more productive than further South. In addition to this, the climate gave it an advantage over all other parts, as being the most healthy.

At the breaking out of the war with Mexico, Gen. KEARNEY, who was then on the Western frontier, pushed his column over the Santa Fé trail, and without encountering an enemy, entered that ancient city. Gov. ARMIJO and his suite had fled. The General finding himself thus in possession of the Capital, with all the archives of Government, at once declared martial law, and took possession of the reins of Government as Governor himself. This act caused no excitement on the part of the native inhabitants, as they had been accustomed to see the Gubernatorial duties performed by the military commander of the Department.

On the 22d of September, 1846, and just one month after the date of his proclamation taking possession of the Territory, Gen. KEARNEY promulgated a code of laws on all subjects, including a bill of rights, the organization of courts, and civil and criminal law, in many particulars directly at variance with not only the laws of New-Mexico as they before existed, but against the Constitution and laws of the United States. This code of 373 octavo pages, closely printed, was put forth without the intervention of any legislative body whatever, by the mere will of a military General. By the same authority, he proceeded to appoint the judges of the higher courts, the *prefects* and *alcaldes*, also the sheriffs and constables. So that the whole Department passed into a new organization and Government under a military self-constituted Governor. From that time until the passage of the organic act for this Territory, and the appointment and arrival of the Governor, JAMES S. CALHOUN, in the latter part of 1850, military rule remained uncontrolled. In June, 1851, the first legislative assembly met in New-Mexico, according to law, after the conquest. Thus for three years and ten months the military had exclusive control of the lives, persons and property of the people. Strange things could be told of the administration of justice in those times, the records of which only remain in the memory of men fast passing away, and which may never be written, as no one curious in these matters is in the Territory, and it is questionable if the result would justify the expense of their collection.

In order to hold the people in subjection, and for the purpose of gratifying the desires of commandants, but ostensibly for the purpose of protecting the people from the depredations of the Indians, every town in the Territory was made a military post and placed in command of some subordinate officer. Such officers having seen their superiors trample on the rights of the people and violate the laws and the Constitution, and no notice taken of it at the seat of Government, very naturally desired to command a province where the superior had a kingdom; therefore, these issued post orders regulating the affairs of the people of that particular place, and enforced the orders by post Courts-martial, or more frequently by a personal superintendence. In these tribunals men were deprived of every right, and suffered every punishment and indignity which can be imagined.

So firmly settled had military power become in New-Mexico during the time that it had full away, that upon the arrival of the civil officers of the Territory, they could enter upon but a half government. The military continued to rule as before, and Governors and Judges were unable to cope with their authority in the posts—and every town, even the capital of the Territory itself was a military post, and they occupied the very centre of each. To a casual observer, they would appear as if they were placed thus in the towns for the purpose of preventing a surprise from the Indians, who are in the habit of making frequent forays upon the outskirts of the settlements, as the inhabitants would, in case of an Indian attack, be able to warn the garrison of the approaching danger. Such an observer would be greatly mistaken. Those troops were thus located for very different purposes. By such a location they commanded the people, and could make them obedient to martial law. By it the officers were able to pay high prices for the rent of buildings to their particular friends; some say the rent was divided between the lessee and the officers in command. By it, in not a few instances, the property of officers was rented at an annual rent of more than its actual cost, and all repairs and improvements are to be left at the end of the lease. By it the officers had most favorable opportunities to make contracts for commissary and quartermaster's stores, on the most favorable terms for contractors; and officers were conveniently located to obtain without fee or charge any fine article of liquor or other good thing. By these locations, officers were also conveniently located for attending all the balls and *fandangos*, where they could "dance all night till broad daylight, and go home with the gals in the morning." With all these and many other advantages, which cannot be entered in the list, being "too numerous to mention," these towns were the most proper places for a military ruler to occupy, and especially where he was thousands of miles from his overseers.

The breaking out of the rebellion and the invasion of the Texans gave a new impetus to the encroachments of the military power, and New-Mexico is today as completely under the power of the Commandant of the Department as are the provinces of the Autocrat, and the civil power is powerless to resist its bayonets. Its history can only be written when men shall dare to do so unrammeled by the power of the lawlessness which prevails in that Territory.

JUAN VIADOR.

AFFAIRS IN JAPAN.

Burning of the American Legation—Subsequent Events—The Japanese and the English.

(Extracts from a Private Letter written by an Attaché of the American Legation.)

YOKOHAMA, Tuesday, June 23, 1863.

The Legation was burned on the 24th of May, and we remained in Yeddo just a week after that, living in a very narrow, uncomfortable room, in a neighborhood not very agreeable, in the midst of Japanese guards, priests and servants. It was in the same inclosure with the Legation, but lower and less airy. All the Japanese were very polite and civil, as they always are; still I think they showed by their manner that they thought our place was in Yokohama, and that we were staying in opposition to the wishes of their Government, which was true enough. Mr. PAUTN would not leave Yeddo till they had made some definite agreement to furnish a new Legation building, and he did not. They were quite slow in coming to the point. They kept us waiting a week, when one or two days would have sufficed them.

On Sunday afternoon a Governor came and told Mr. PAUTN that there was a band of outlaws or assassins in the city—that they had them surrounded and were about to seize them, but feared that some desperate ones might escape and attack the American Minister either in Yeddo or on the road to Kanagawa the next day. It was all a lie, no doubt, or, at least, had very slight foundation; but there was nothing better to do than to act upon the story, especially as Mr. PAUTN was intending to go to Yokohama the next morning. They offered the use of one of their steamers and ordered all the guards of the Legation to attend us to the landing. Meanwhile the Governor went off to the Swiss Minister to tell him that the American Minister was going, and so make sure of his going. We went to the landing, accompanied by a tolerably large army. After we had succeeded quite late in the afternoon in reaching the anchorage, we found that no orders had been given to either of their steamers to take us on board. We took the best one of them and went aboard and waited till they sent ashore for orders and for officers. We were also delayed by the Swiss Minister's coming on board and consulting Mr. PAUTN; so that we did not get under way till 10 o'clock. It was close and uncomfortable in the cabin, and too cold and damp on deck, so that it was not a very pleasant night to me at least.

We went ashore early in the morning in Yokohama, and then crossed over to Kanagawa, and found, to our surprise, that the Consul's family had gone on board the *Wyoming*, (United States man-of-war,) and that the missionaries would go in a few hours to Yokohama, all from the fear of the Government that these same outlaws in Yeddo might escape and attack foreigners in Kanagawa. All came over that morning and found quarters on this side. The houses on the Kanagawa side are still in the possession of foreigners, who are free to come and go, and their extra expenses on this side are paid by the Japanese Government. They promised them that we should go back in thirty days. That time has not passed yet, but there is very little hope that we will be permitted to return.

The relations of the Japanese with the English remained undecided until ten days ago, when, after long parleying and delay, the Japanese Government, by their officers, signed our agreement, pledging themselves to pay the demand of the English—the first installment to be paid last Friday, the 19th inst. But Friday the Japanese refused to pay. This made war almost certain. The English *Chargé d'Affaires* immediately put the matter into the hands of the Admiral, and the Admiral has declared that at the end of eight days, unless the Japanese come to terms, coercive measures will be commenced, and he also declared that he might not be able to protect this place, and requested that all women and children should be sent on board ship. Two of the eight days have already passed. One of the English ships-of-war went to Yeddo yesterday to reconnoitre. It looks quite like war. However, we are very confident that the Japanese will not *commence* hostilities, so that we feel safe on shore, certainly during these eight days. Two days ago I was very sure that we should have to leave at once—we hear that foreigners have already left Nagasaki—but now it looks more like staying. It is not improbable that the Japanese will apologize and pay the money, or perhaps Yokohama will be held by the French, who have two men-of-war here, so that it will be safe to remain. We have the satisfaction of knowing that it will be decided very soon.

I will try now and tell you something about the state of Japanese affairs, but our knowledge of them is very imperfect and limited. I told you in my last letter that the Tycoon was paying a visit to the Mikado, the Spiritual Sovereign of Japan. The Tycoon (or the Yeddo Government) is really friendly to foreigners, partly because they are willing to introduce foreign customs and ideas, but principally because they are making money from them. While the Tycoon was in Yeddo, his Government was supreme in this region, and apparently in all secular matters independent of the Mikado. The Mikado represents the conservative element of Japan, and he is supported by Damios, who are jealous of the Tycoon, because he is reaping the profits of trade with foreigners. The Mikado and his friends appear to have been gaining ground lately. The Tycoon has been in the Mikado's capital, (Miako,) and unable to return to Yeddo. A month or two ago the Mikado wrote a letter, in which he charged the Tycoon to expel foreigners from Japan, and twelve days ago (so the Governor of Kanagawa says) the Prince who is at the head of affairs in Yeddo, appointed, it is thought, by the Mikado, received orders to exterminate foreigners. To-day one of the chief princes of the Empire passes through Kanagawa, on his way to Yeddo, to attend to the execution of this order. But the officials here say that it is absurd, that they have not the power to do it effectually, and that it will involve them in war with all the Treaty Powers, which they would not like any more than we would suppose they would. There seems to be a power in Yeddo which is defying the Mikado, though it is not openly acknowledged. This power evidently does not wish foreigners to leave Yokohama, but whether they will stand up boldly in opposition to the Mikado, and maintain friendly relations with them, is very doubtful. They said the Tycoon's life depended upon their not paying the demand. How it came to be promised and then refused, is a mystery. I think the probability, on the whole, is that we shall be obliged to leave.

JUNE 25.

I am glad I have kept my letter open. This morning we have the solution of the difficulty. The money has been paid. It was delivered by the Japanese early this morning. This puts us back again to where we were before, when we knew the money had been promised. The threat of immediate coercion had its effect.

JUNE 25—11 o'clock.

P. S.—I have closed my letter, but another piece of news has just come in that the Japanese have addressed letters to all the foreign representatives, declaring that the ports of Japan are closed to foreigners, and requesting them to leave within thirty days. They paid the money because they agreed to; but say that their intercourse with foreigners must cease. You can imagine that this throws us into a state of excitement. Every other turn of the wheel makes the probability of going away greater than ever.

WORK FOR THE NAVY.—Messrs. MERRICK & Sons have just completed, under the superintendence of Mr. W. K. THOMAS, U. S. Inspector of iron-clad steamers, two new and improved boilers for the United States gunboat *James Adger*. They have also completed the engines for the United States Monitor *Tonawanda*, now building at the Philadelphia Navy-yard; the boilers are already in the vessel. The machinery for the light-draft Monitor *Yazoo*, which is being built by CRAMP & SONS, is fast being closed in, and it is expected that before the close of the year she will be launched. Twenty of this class of vessels are under way, all of which, it is expected, will be ready for service in eight months. They will be put into service as finished. The large number of iron vessels now building require the rolling-mills to run night and day. The *Canonicus*, a sea-going Monitor, built at Boston, will be ready for service in about three [illegible] Philadelphia

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

A Rosy View of the Situation—Expedients for a Satisfactory Peace—Details of Military Operations.

We continue the publication of extracts from our late Southern files:

LETTER FROM HON. W. C. RIVES.

Hon. W. C. Rives has written a letter to Francis B. Deane, member of the Virginia House of Delegates from Lynchburgh, which opens with this Pickwickian paragraph:

My Dear Sir: I learn from you with great regret, that some of our fellow-citizens are a good deal discouraged by recent events in our military operations, while you, yourself, I am glad to see, retain your accustomed erectness and buoyancy of spirit.

Mr. Rives proceeds to deduce historical illustrations to show that a determined people can never be conquered, and sketches the history of the war, claiming Shiloh and Murfreesboro as Confederate successes. After a column and a half of similar nonsense, he says:

In the foregoing remarks, it has been assumed that the enemy's forces were in number much greater than ours. This has, undoubtedly, heretofore been the fact. But I am firmly convinced, that, notwithstanding the immense difference in the actual population of the two countries, we should henceforward have an army in the field at all times fully equal in number to theirs—and that, surely, is all we need desire. The energies of the South are just beginning to be thoroughly aroused. We already see a proposition in the Legislature of Alabama to extend the limits of military age below 18 years to 16, and above 45 to 60. This was the old Spartan rule, and prevailed a long time in England, until the institution of standing armies and her insulated situation made her careless with regard to the military organization of the mass of her population. But our circumstances may well justify a recurrence to the ancient rule—so far, at least, as to call out the supplementary classes for local defence. The spirit of the people, there cannot be doubt, would nobly respond to such a call, while the demands of the crisis, appealing to the instinctive courage of men, and enforced by the pleading loveliness of woman, will keep our active army full within the limits of the age heretofore prescribed for it.

The situation of our adversary presents a very different picture. *The popular fervor for the war first kindled, and for some time kept up by delusive pretexts, is abated and abating.* The difficulties and general repugnance opposed to their recent draft have converted it into very little more than a barren mockery. No large accessions to their army, already much reduced by the expirations of enlistments and the casualties of war, can now be had by force or by persuasion. The cordial support of public opinion, in the present age of the world, is indispensable to the effective prosecution of every war. Great as has been the amount of prejudice and delusion and bad feeling among the people of the North toward us, happily "reason hath not fled to brutish breasts." Many of them now see that the present war is, almost without disguise, a war for the extermination or degradation of the white race by the installation of the blacks in virtual dominion over them; and in such a war, they have no motive of sympathy or interest to engage them. Others, profiting, at last, of the sagacious lessons of Chatham, Burke, Fox, and that noble band of patriots and statesmen in England, who manfully opposed the war upon the American Colonies from the start, begin to see that the triumph of lawless despotism over the independence of the South would be equally fatal to the remnant of constitutional liberty at home. From the operation of these and other causes, the military, with the moral strength of the North in this contest, will go on decreasing, while ours will as certainly increase.

On whatever side I look, then, I see no omen of discouragement; but, on the contrary, new grounds of assurance with regard to the ultimate and certain triumph of the great cause in which we are embarked. We may have occasional reverses in the future, as we have had them in the past. These are often salutary trials of our constancy and faith, and needful admonitions to increased vigilance and exertion. Even heroic Charleston, for whose fate every bosom is now yearning with anxiety, may fall under the extraordinary means concentrated for her destruction. But if she does, it will be in a blaze of glory that will irradiate the remotest corner of the Confederacy, and light the way to retributive victories elsewhere, while she herself will be destined to rise again with increased splendor from her ashes. The capture of Athens by the Persians ushered in the glorious days of Salamis and Platea; and when reoccupied, strengthened and adorned by the pious hands of her children, she was more than ever the envy and admiration of the world. No local or occasional disaster can check the onward progress of a great cause, blessed with the approving smiles of Heaven, and sustained with stout hearts with unceasing vigilance and unfaltering faith."

THE DURATION OF THE WAR.

From the Richmond Whig, Aug. 24.

We adverted the other day to two expedients for bringing the war to an early and satisfactory close: French assistance, or coöperation with the conservative party of the North. We incidentally alluded to a third—our own victories achieved over the Yankee armies. Notwithstanding Gettysburgh, or, to speak more correctly, in virtue of Gettysburgh, we still believe in the wholesome effects of the policy of invasion. But for the merest accident the army of Meade had been routed and dispersed that day, and the whole North would have been at our mercy. Luck was against us then; it may be with us another time. We should concentrate—direct all our material resources to a renewal of that grand enterprise, and hope for a happier result.

In the meantime we must seek, with all possible diligence, the other means within our reach. France should be plied with every argument that can touch her pride, her feelings or her interests. We should not for a moment forget that we have abundant resources for winning her speedy, active and powerful assistance. The more prompt our action, the more probable the success. Delay alone may prove fatal to our efforts. But while exerting every effort to obtain a European alliance, we should not neglect any means for securing a still more important alliance on this continent—we mean that with the *Conservatives of the North.* However separated we may be from the North, we cannot cease to be affected by the good or bad government of that country. We lie too close to it not to feel more or less its prosperity or adversity. In our present just abhorrence of its Government, we may invoke upon its hated head bankruptcy, anarchy, despotism, and every curse under heaven; but this is passion, amply justified, no doubt, by the atrocious character of its present rulers; but still it will be our interest, when peace and separation come, that our nearest neighbors should enjoy free government, and be prosperous and happy. The present rulers of the Yankee nation are a faction, elected by a minority, and striving, by the subversion of the existing institutions, to establish a permanent ascendancy. They hate a large portion of their own people, and are in turn intensely hated by them. No man of intelligence among the Conservative party of the North doubts for a moment but that, if the rebels are crushed, they will be the next victims. Their rights of person and property are threatened, and are held by a very feeble tenure. This state of facts constitutes these people our natural allies. With them, we have a common enemy—the Black Republican party—which threaten them equally with us with subjugation and ruin. No one doubts but that a thorough understanding and combination between the rebels and the Northern Conservatives could extinguish that faction, in blood, if need be, in sixty days. That such an extermination is to the interest, material, political and moral, of both parties, is equally certain. Nobody has any interest in the continuance of the war, but the Abolition faction, who are plundering the property and striving to reduce the respectability of both sections to their own degraded level. Let the word then go forth in an authentic form, to all the *Conservatives of the North*, that we desire, in conjunction with them, to put an end to this war, which is waged only in the interest and for the benefit of our common enemies. Let them aid us in crushing and exterminating this hateful faction—an indispensable preliminary to peace and to any possibility of reunion—and we will then meet them and discuss frankly and fully all the advantages and disadvantages of a common government. It may be, that after the extinction of the Abolitionists, and with new bases, we may be able to frame such a system of Confederate Government as may be an improvement on the old, and satisfactory to us all. But if that be impossible, we can agree to disagree, and be content to live apart and in peace.

Let our authorities give the necessary assurance to the Northern Conservatives. Strengthened by it at home, they will be able to carry an *armistice*, suspend hostilities, and give us all an opportunity to come to an understanding. It will at the same time break the backbone of the common enemy—whose *blood* is a necessary cement to any future peace or fraternal relations between the sections.

OPERATIONS IN VIRGINIA.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Aug. 4.

From Fredericksburgh we learn that the Yankees have planted a battery of large guns in the cemetery at Falmouth, and it was believed their force had been increased opposite Fredericksburgh.

It is as quiet as usual in Culpepper. About twenty prisoners were brought down from the Rappahannock in the Central train last evening.

The Yankees attacked the captured gunboats at Port Royal yesterday. They had a field battery at Port Conway, and struck one of the steamers several times, *injuring her upper works.* Our artillery opened upon them and drove them off. No one was killed or wounded on our side. The enemy are reported to have lost several men. The steamers were partially dismantled before the attack.

THE FIGHT AT WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS

CONGRATULATORY ORDER FROM GEN. JONES.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT WEST VIRGINIA,
DUBLIN, Aug. 28, 1863.

General Orders, No. 35.—The Home Guard and other citizens who have so promptly responded to the call for their services in this Department, in consequence of the retreat of the enemy, are directed to repair to their homes. In dismissing them, and expressing his thanks for their assistance, the General Commanding cannot too highly commend the spirit of patriotic devotion to their country which they have displayed, and draws the happiest auguries for the future from their readiness in action. The best guarantee for the safety of the country against the advance of an insolent foe, is to be found in such a temper among its people. By order of

Maj.-Gen. SAM JONES.

Giles B. Cooke, A. A. and I. G.

THE PRISONERS.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Sept. 4.

There arrived at the Libby Prison on yesterday morning, by the Lynchburgh train, from the White Sulphur Springs, where they were captured by Gen. Jones, the following Yankee prisoners, viz.: Capt. Robert Pollock, Capt. John Byrd, Lieut. M. Wilson, and 88 non-commissioned officers and privates, of the Fourteenth regiment Pennsylvania cavalry; Chas. Hexenburgh, Augustus Clark, Ambrose J. Brins, M. Loughlan, and Wm. Broughton, Second regiment Virginia M. infantry; Mathew Jenkins, John Sager, J. B. Snyder, T. M. Burns, and Anthony Conrad, Third regiment Virginia M. infantry; G. W. Hoffman and B. Halley, of the Eighth Virginia M. infantry.

EAST TENNESSEE.

From the Atlanta Confederacy, Sept. 2.

From all that we can learn, the two armies in East Tennessee are preparing for a great battle. The citizens of Chattanooga have abandoned the place, and Knoxville has been evacuated by both the military, except such as have been unable to get away, or preferred to remain in a place abandoned to the Yankees. But such is the importance of the approaching contest, that even the Yankees attach no importance to the occupation of Knoxville, as it would be worthless to them unless they defeat Bragg. It may, therefore, be expected that the principal part of Burnside's force will form a junction with the left wing of Rosecrans's army, and either draw Bragg away from Chattanooga, or, failing to do that, attempt a flank movement on his right. So far, we hear of no Yankees crossing the river, except a small force at Bridgeport, from which there is nothing apprehended.

The preparation and advantages on our side are such as to give us the strongest faith in our success in the coming struggle. It is no groundless boast when we say we have no serious apprehensions as to the result. We certainly have the "double corner" in this game. The enemy, seeing this, may delay operations for a considerable length of time yet.

THE WAR IN MISSISSIPPI.

RESULTS OF THE RAID TO GRENADA.

From the Grenada Appeal.

We were favored with a call last evening by Mr. Williams, railroad agent at Grenada, who had just arrived from Mississippi, and were able to gather full particulars of the late raids of the Federals on the railroads in the north part of the State.

The force engaged in the movement consisted of two columns of cavalry—one about twelve hundred strong, that marched from Yazoo City, striking the Central Road at Durant's Station; the other, about one thousand strong, came from above, and reached the Central Road at Coffeeville. The party at Durant seized an engine and some cars, which they used in moving their baggage as they proceeded North. On the route they found another engine, and at the various stations a number of cars, until they were finally able to make up two trains of twenty-five cars each. With these they proceeded until within a few miles of Grenada, when an officer who heard of their approach burned a trestle bridge. The rolling stock was then abandoned without being destroyed. On their route no outrages were committed, beyond stealing horses and mules, and but few negroes accompanied them. They reached Grenada on Monday evening, the 11th instant.

The other column was met at Coffeeville by a small Confederate force, and a continual skirmishing was kept up, our troops falling back slowly sixteen miles, to the Yallabusha. The passage of the river was disputed by Col. Slemmins, with four hundred men, successfully, about an hour, and until the column from the South approached, when he retired, and both parties entered the town. His loss was two killed and six wounded; that of the enemy unknown.

The Federals announced that the object of their movement from below and above on the Central Road, at the same time, was to concentrate the railroad stock at Grenada, and then run it to Memphis on the Mississippi and Tennessee Road. To enable them to do this, bridges had already been prepared to be thrown across the Tallahatchie, Coldwater, and other streams on the route. But anticipating their purpose, Col. Slemmins destroyed both the elegant bridges over the Yallabusha. The result was the destruction of all the railroad property at Grenada, *embracing twenty-nine engines, one hundred and sixty-four passenger and freight cars, and the depots and machine shops.* The Government mill near the depot was also burned. The Mississippi Central lost four engines, the Mississippi and Tennessee nine; the balance belonged to the New-Orleans and Great Northern Road. Nearly all the stock of the Central was saved, in consequence of being at stations below Durant and above Coffeeville.

The citizens of Grenada being warned of the raid, the village was almost entirely deserted. What was known as the Mister block, with the adjoining buildings, eight brick storehouses and a few wooden tenements, were destroyed. Mr. Mister lost a valuable stock of goods. Comparatively little damage was done to other private property. The party remained in undisturbed possession of the town until Wednesday morning, when they started North on the Panola road, and the citizens returned to their homes. *The railroad material and property destroyed was very valuable, and the principal object of the expedition was probably frustrated by their inability to get it off as contemplated.*

A few Yankees who had been thrown across the Abatapenoogue as pickets, were taken prisoners. Our total loss of men is stated above. Gen. Chalmers was absent from his department at the time, at Gen. Johnston's headquarters.

We also learn from Mr. Williams that the cotton at Grenada and in the country north of there has been destroyed by the authorities. *About six thousand bales, including Government and private were burned at Grenada.* The corn crop of the country is excellent, and will yield a large surplus above supplying the demands for home consumption. As Gen. Stephen D. Lee is reported to have extended the operations of his strong cavalry force to North Mississippi, it is to be hoped he will be able to offer a somewhat successful resistance to the enemy's raiding parties. If so, there is no portion of the Confederacy now within our control from which such large supplies of meat and grain can be drawn as from the section named. Let our authorities bear this in mind, and act accordingly. *We shall need all we can get!*

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—The Vicksburgh garrison is said to be rapidly concentrating at Demopolis, Ala.

—Hon. Jacob Thompson declines being a candidate for Governor of Mississippi. Not very strange in view of Gen. Grant's movements.

Naval Movements.

END OF THE MIDSHIPMEN'S SUMMER CRUISE.

The Midshipmen attached to the United States sloop-of-war *Marion* have ended their Summer cruise. The vessel is now bound from Portsmouth, N. H., to Newport, where her young middies will be sent on shore to complete their course of education at the Academy. A few of them will remain on board of the *Marion*, and several will be transferred to the frigate *Santee*, which is the maritime rendezvous of the young gentlemen at Newport. The young officers of our navy have seldom had a more pleasant cruise than that which has just been made in the *Marion*. Their vessel has been cruising between Portland, Me., and Philadelphia; has visited all the Navy-yards and passed through the Hudson River—remained some time at the West Point Military Academy, the young men visiting it, and also the West Point Foundry. She underwent some slight repairs during her sojourn at New-York. The following is a list of her officers:

Lieut.-Commanding, E. O. Mathews; Lieutenants, Executive Officer T. F. Kane, J. D. Marvin; Assistant Paymaster, N. J. Wright; Midshipmen, R. E. Evans, W. B. Hoff, W. H. Whiting, C. V. Gridley, R. C. Irvin, (to perform Lieutenant's duty;) Master's Mates, J. W. Johnson, Acting Boatswain, and ninety-four Midshipmen.

DIFFICULTY OF CATCHING THE PRIVATEERS.

As an example of the difficulty of falling in with rebel privateers, of which so much has been said, it would be well to consider the case of the United States ship *Ino*. This ship has been in the United States service for twenty-three months, during which time she has been idle but three and a half months for repairing, &c., during the balance of that time, nineteen and a half months, she has cruised over 61,375 miles, under several different commanders as follows: Under command of Acting Volunteer Lieut. Josiah Cressy, 27,644 miles; under command of then Acting Master, Devens, 3,391 miles; under command of Acting Master James M. Williams, 30,340 miles, all the time in search of rebel privateers in the vicinity of where they had been last reported, and in the vicinity where subsequent reports prove them to have been at the time, yet the *Ino* has not been enabled to fall in with any of them.

THE MONITORS AT SOUTH BOSTON.

Three monitors are now in course of construction at South Boston. Of these two are being built at the ship-yard of the Globe Works. They are named *Suncook* and *Wassac*. The *Suncook* is receiving her plating and will probably be ready for launching about the latter part of December. Only the keel of the *Wassac* is laid. The other monitor is building at the ship-yard of Aquila Adams, and is called the *Chimo*. It is about as far advanced as the *Suncook*. These monitors and those at East Boston are of exactly the same make, differing neither in length, breadth, depth, process of plating nor in anything appertaining to their building. They are to be 225 feet in length, to have 45 feet beam and draw 5¼ feet of water. They are altogether too shallow for sea service, and must either be intended for river navigation or harbor defence. Reports assign them to the latter use. It is believed that they will be employed as protections for the harbors in Massachusetts Bay. They will have several essential improvements not introduced in the first monitors. One of them is a water-tight compartment two feet in width, extending around the whole body of the vessel. The water is pumped out of this compartment when the monitor is at sea. This lightens her, and having less surface exposed to the water, she can move more rapidly. If the monitor is preparing for action the compartment is filled. This sinks her deeper in the water, so that little of the vessel, if any, excepting the turret is visible. Outside of the water-tight division is to be placed four feet of wood, and outside of the wood five inches of iron. To obviate the foul bottoms to which iron ships are liable, an oak bottom is to be bolted on the iron one, and to be coppered like those of our ordinary wooden vessels. They carry propellers and are provided with two screws—one under each counter—by which they can be turned in a smaller circle, and in much less time than by a single screw. At the yard of Harrison Loring no monitors are now building, though the monitor-ram launched in August last is at the pier, receiving her turret, upper deck plating and machinery. She is furnished with a long steel-pointed ram, and if she possess moderate speed, will be doubly dangerous as an antagonist. In the shipyard an iron transport, 255 feet in length, is to be built. The keel is already laid. At Alger's iron foundry the manufacture of the Rodman gun and shell and shrapnel constitute the most of the Government work. Small mortars are also made on the Rodman principle. Six of the monster 15-inch Rodmans are now in the machine-shop, in various stages of completion.

The Iron-Clad Frigate Roanoke.

HER PRESENCE NEEDED HERE.

The United States iron-clad frigate *Roanoke*, which made her trial trip from here in July last, and, contrary to the expectations of everybody, was ordered, before her return, to proceed to Fort Monroe, is, we are informed, now lying at Newport's News, where she is of no earthly use to the Government, or to any one else. It is the opinion of our merchants that she never ought to have been ordered away from this harbor, and that she should be returned here as soon as possible. While there is any fear of rebel rams visiting this port, it is hardly worth while to allow the *Roanoke* to remain idle where she is not needed. We are reliably informed that the *Roanoke* is entirely unfitted to stand a gale, and that, if she is to be returned to this port, it should be done immediately, before rough weather comes on. Unless she is brought on here within a week or two, the chances are that it will be impossible to get her here before May next.

Obituary.

Died, at Clifton, Staten Island, Aug. 19, 1863, Capt. Henry W. Hicks, Jr., late of the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth regiment, N. Y. V., (second battalion Duryea's Zouaves,) in his 24th year. Capt. Hicks, a son of the late John H. Hicks, a well-known merchant of this City, was among the first to take up arms to assist in putting down the rebellion, having accompanied the Seventy-first regiment N. Y. S. M., from the time of their departure from New York till after the battle of Bull Run. Upon the second call for the militia he again served for three months, this time with the Seventh regiment; and immediately on his return was offered a Captaincy in the second battalion Duryea Zouaves, which he accompanied to New-Orleans December, 1862. He was engaged in all the different assaults upon Port Hudson, in one of which he led the regiment with distinguished gallantry, and by his humane conduct to the rebel wounded after the fight, commanded the admiration of both friend and foe. After the fall of Port Hudson he resigned his commission and came North, but immediately after reaching home he was attacked by typhoid fever, contracted from exposure during the siege, of which he died after a short illness.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

MORE OF THE RIOTS.

Arrest of One of the Murderers of Costello—A Horrible Story of Crime.

Capt. Walling, of the Twentieth Precinct, aided by Officer Irving, succeeded, on Friday night last, in effecting the arrest of Mathew Zwick, a native of Germany, aged about 22 years, who is charged with having been a ringleader in the riots, and also with heading a party of about half a dozen ruffians, who murdered and afterward hung a colored man named James Costello, on the 15th day of July last. The officers in question are certainly entitled to the thanks of all order-loving and law-abiding citizens for their efforts in securing Zwick. They have labored diligently in the work, and it was only after much time spent, and by the most ingenious and skillful management, that they accomplished their object.

Yesterday morning the accused was taken before Justice Kelly, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and there confronted by witnesses, of the most respectable character in the City, all of whom testified that the prisoner had been guilty, not only of rioting but also of arson and murder.

Mr. Theodore S. Wilcox, of West Thirty-second-street, testified that at about five A. M. on the 15th of July, he saw Zwick at the corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirty-second-street, leading a band of rioters, all of whom were armed with hatchets and large iron wrenches; the prisoner was a leader, and was urging his followers to burn buildings and kill all the negroes they could see; deponent then saw Zweick jump upon the body of a colored man named James Costello,—who had just been thrown to the ground by one of the mob; he was then beaten on the head with an iron wrench in the hands of another member of the gang, several times. Costello soon after attempted to raise from the ground, when the prisoner violently and repeatedly kicked him on the head, face and neck. Afterward the mob, by the order and direction of the prisoner, dragged Costello by the legs to a cavity in the street, which was nearly filled with water, and into this he was thrust. The prisoner and another man then emptied upon the head and body of Costello a barrel of ashes, and three or four of them pressed the empty barrel down over him. Costello very soon died after this, from the effects of suffocation and the beatings that he had received. Immediately after Costello's death, the prisoner procured a rope, and after digging his body out of the ashes, the rope was tied around the neck of deceased, and the prisoner and five or six others dragged him by the rope along the pavement to a tree, to a limb of which he was hung, the prisoner all the time directing the operations.

This witness further stated that when Costello was first attacked by the mob, he sought refuge in premises No. 92 West Thirty-second-street. Zweick, the prisoner, soon found him, took him from his hiding-place, and delivered him over to the tender mercies of the mob, as above stated. After the murder and the hanging of Costello, Zweick incited and led on the mob to premises No. 92 Thirty-second-street, where Costello had sought refuge, which were at once fired and burned to the ground. This building was occupied by several families at the time, and in addition to rioting and murder, the prisoner Zewick is now charged with the crime of arson in the first degree,—the punishment for which last crime is death.

Justice Kelly, before whom the prisoner was arraigned, after hearing the testimony, did not hesitate to commit the accused to prison without bail. We may remark that this Police Court has, from the beginning of the riots, shown a disposition to punish all offenders to the utmost of their power. The witnesses to the murder and arson above recited, are eight of the most respectable men in that portion of the town.

A Man Fatally Stabbed in Second-avenue.

ESCAPE OF THE OFFENDER—POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION OF THE DECEASED—A REMARKABLE CASE.

A boatman, named William Finley, aged about 20 years, residing at No. 193 East Twentieth-street, was fatally stabbed by some man unknown, about 10 o'clock on Tuesday night, on the corner of Second-avenue and Seventeenth-street. The deceased had been on an excursion to Jones' Wood, and was returning to his home in a car of the Second-avenue Railroad. At Seventeenth-street he alighted, and immediately after he reached the sidewalk he was accosted by some man, whose name is unknown, and an altercation ensued. After a few words had passed the unknown man drew a knife, and stabbed Finley through the heart, and immediately ran away. Finley was taken to the drug-store of Dr. Blaisdell, in First-avenue, where his wounds were dressed, and then he was removed to his residence. Dr. Mott and several other physicians attended him, but he died from the effects of his wounds on Saturday morning. Dr. Boughton, of the Coroner's office, assisted by Dr. Blaisdell, yesterday made a *post-mortem* examination of the body, and the facts elicited by them show that this is one of the most remarkable cases on record. Their evidence is that Finley lived three days and nights after a large wound had been made through his heart.

Dr. Boughton testified that he found a stab wound nearly half an inch long, one and a half inches to the left of the median line, passing between the fifth and sixth ribs, entering the right ventricle of the heart, passing through the septum, and thence into the left ventricle of the heart, and terminating on its posterior walls; the cavity of the pericardium was distended by fluid and coagulated blood; this hemorrhage proceeded from the stab wound, and was the cause of death.

Dr. Blaisdell fully corroborated the testimony given by Dr. Boughton.

Coroner Wildey yesterday afternoon impanneled a jury and proceeded to take evidence in the case, but owing to his inability to obtain witnesses he was compelled to adjourn it until 10½ o'clock this morning, when it will be resumed at the Seventeenth Precinct Station-house. The murderer is represented as a tall, stout-built man, with sandy whiskers and mustache of the Burnside pattern.

Launch of the Ericsson Iron-Clad Tecumseh.

DESCRIPTION OF VESSEL—SPEECH OF SENATOR RYAN, OF CALIFORNIA, ETC., ETC.

Yesterday morning the new iron-clad *Tecumseh* was launched from the yard of Messrs. Secor, at Jersey City. Thousands of people had assembled to witness the launch, and at 7:45 o'clock the venerable Admirable Gregory, who was a special guest on the occasion, made his appearance, accompanied by his daughter-in-law, who had consented to christen the iron-clad. The Admiral was accompanied by a number of naval officers, and was greeted with vociferous cheers. Mr. Stimers, General Inspector of Iron-clads, was among those accompanying him. Soon after, Mr. Birkbeck, the Superintendent, perfected all arrangements for the launch. The Admiral and his party ascended the deck of the *Tecumseh*, followed by a multitude of ladies and gentlemen. The bolt was immediately afterward drawn, and, amidst the cheers of thousands, the waving of handkerchiefs and hats, she went handsomely into the water, gliding gracefully upward of quarter of a mile after reaching it. So soon as she was afloat Mrs. Gregory broke a bottle of wine over the bow, christening the beautiful vessel the *Tecumseh*.

The dimensions of the *Tecumseh* are as follows: Length over all, 240 feet; width of beam, 45 feet; depth of hold, 12 feet; draught, 2 feet 6 inches. The model of the *Tecumseh* resembles that of the *Weehawken*. The hull is altogether of iron plating, and is fastened to a frame of iron in angular form. The backing for the armor rests on a shelf connected with this frame. The armor is composed of five iron wrought plates, which are one inch in thickness and about five feet in length. The deck is supported by beams of live oak, and are two feet apart. The deck itself consists of double plates, which are perfectly bomb-proof. The turret is not yet completed, but when finished will measure between twenty-two and twenty-four feet in diameter. It will be constructed of one inch iron plates, and these will overlap each other. On the top of the turret will be placed the pilot-house, six feet in diameter and eight inches in thickness. The vessel will be thoroughly ventilated. The turret will be pierced for two guns, the same as those of the *Mohtauk* and *Passaic*. It is conjectured that the battery will consist of one fifteen-inch gun and a Parrott gun of 200 or 300 pounds. The *Tecumseh* has her propeller already in, and her engines soon will be. They will be constructed at the Messrs. Secor's Fulton Foundry, in Jersey City.

The keel of the *Mohongo*, another large new iron-clad, will be laid in the same place from where the *Tecumseh* was built.

It has not yet been decided who will command the *Tecumseh*, but Capt. Craven is spoken of.

After the launch, at which not the most trivial accident occurred, the invited guests repaired to a large tent outside the yard, where tables groaned with all the delicacies of the season.

After ample justice had been done to the profusion of good things, Senator Ryan, of California, was called upon for a speech. He responded substantially as follows:

My Friends, Ladies and Gentlemen: I know of no reason why you should select me to lead off the speechifying ball. [Laughter.] However, as you have thus honored me, I shall say a few words. You have now seen enacted a sight similar to that which you witnessed some time ago in the extensive yards of Secor & Brothers, when the far-famed and indomitable iron-clad *Weehawken* was slipped from her stocks. [Applause.] The *Tecumseh* is a similar model, but somewhat different fighting machine to the *Weehawken*; and I can only say if she gains equal laurels to that of the *Weehawken*, she will reflect not only credit on her builders and superintendent, but also on this great country—for let me tell you that it is still a great country, yes, the greatest in the known world. [Tremendous cheers.] The *Weehawken*, under the gallant Rogers, led the fleet in the first attack on Charleston, and under the same brave commander, brought the rebel ram *Atlanta* to a just and humiliating end. [Uproarious cheers.] She came out of these attacks with an unsullied reputation, and is still engaged in defending the country of the great United States. I am confident that from what I see of the *Tecumseh*, she will be equally formidable to any opposing foe, and that she will follow in the glorious career of her renowned forerunner. Should not those of the name of Secor be proud of this, and as Union-loving men I am satisfied they are. They are an old and respectable firm, of above sixty years' standing. [Applause.] This is a great country; it has a good Government, and it has produced great men. Ericsson is a great man, and a great inventor. [Loud cheers.] The best of all is that we have established and possess here everything that can make a nation great. [Cheers.] We care not about the howlings and hypocritical cantings that are going on on the other side of the Atlantic. [Cries of "No, no."] We have everything at our command that can sweep away the invader and command the commerce of the seas. [Loud and deafening cheers.] When we come to look at our iron-clad navy—a species of ship which is impenetrable in war—one of them would do more than all the newspapers could do in writing for a year to settle our present troubles. I was rather surprised, in reading over the speech of that great orator, Mr. Sumner, at the views he took of our position with regard to England and France. He supplicates Queen Victoria, and comes, as it were, begging to Louis Napoleon not to interfere. This should not be. He should rather have said, with old Jackson, "Ask only what is right, and submit to no wrong." [Applause.] Ladies, (God bless you, for I love you,) you are not to be conquered. I believe that you could strike terror into the heart of Napoleon, and whip him, too. [Laughter and applause.] In conclusion, I feel certain that the noble iron-clad *Tecumseh* will prove an unconquerable battery, and, if foreigners interfere, she will strike terror into their hearts. [Loud cheers.]

Three hearty cheers were then given for Mr. Ryan.

Senator Ryan then proposed, in very appropriate terms, "The health of Admiral Gregory," who has honored the launch and this company with his presence.

Several Voices—The Admiral would be rather fighting than making speeches.

At the request of the venerable Admiral, Mr. Stimers, General Inspector of Iron-clads, responded.

The healths of Capt. Ericsson, Mr. Stimers, and Mr. Fitch then followed, and were drunk with applause.

The next toast was—

"The Messrs. Secor Brothers: an old and respectable firm, and the famous builders of iron-clads."

This toast was drunk with renewed cheers.

"Mr. Birkbeck, the able Superintendent," and other toasts having followed, the whole party then separated about 10 o'clock, the time occupied being about two hours and a half in seeing the *Tecumseh* launched and participating in the good things following.

A Visit to Tarrytown—The Recent Riots—The Ensuing Draft, &c.

The officers at Tarrytown report that the best feeling prevails throughout the district, the people having been satisfied that everything is fairly conducted. However, as a precaution, a regiment of troops from New-York will be distributed throughout the District on the days of the draft. In July last, during the "reign of terror" in this City, the Provost-Marshal's headquarters were seriously menaced. A turbulent class of people from the neighborhood threatened to demolish them and to treat the officers to powder and ball. A crowd of no less than 500 men, partly armed, and all infuriated, had got as far as Irvington, (two miles distant,) on their way to Tarrytown, and were only deterred from invading, and perhaps burning the place, by the salutary intelligence that the Provost Guard and a body of loyal citizens were determined to make deadly resistance. The latter had provided themselves with a brass field-piece, plenty of grape and canister, and good United States rifles, and would have made good their words. Their force, however, was feeble in numbers, and they stood guard for three days and nights, by turns, until relieved by troops sent from this City. In the meanwhile, however, they managed by way of precaution to ship some $80,000 worth of United States uniforms, held by the Marshal on board the *Nyack* ferry-boat, and send them down to Fort Hamilton for safe keeping. The draft lists and other documents connected with the office were concealed for nearly a fortnight, and all the operations of the draft were suspended. The arrival of a couple of gunboats, which took station in the bay below the town, aided by the presence on land of a strong military force, at length secured immunity from further alarms.

Marshal Leonard and his courteous assistants conducted the members of the Press through the headquarters. The upper part of the building is used as a rest for soldiers returning in indigent circumstances, and on an adjacent floor is a temporary prison for deserters. Two of these unfortunates were in it under guard at the time of this visit, and the Marshal has arrested and returned about 80 since he came into office. The rooms to be used during the draft are on the first floor, and are very well arranged for the accommodation of the public, the employes and reporters. In a neighboring street, within gunshot of the headquarters, is the building fitted up as a temporary barracks for conscripts, who will be there received and housed until the period of their transfer to Riker's Island. The structure is plain and substantial, exceedingly well lighted and ventilated with the dormitories in the upper stories, and the cooking arrangement apart from the basement, making an abode very different from some of the military quarters in our close cities. The Marshal seemingly determined that the beautiful weather and the visit of the New-Yorkers should not pass without the full benefit of all the associations that surround the place, detailed an old citizen, Mr. Benjamin Meeker, one of his special guards, to accompany his guests on a tour of inspection. With Mr. Meeker's intelligent guidance the site of the Andre Monument was soon reached. In times like these, it may not be amiss in connection with the draft so soon to occur in that region to recall the event commemorated by this obelisk. It is of Sing Sing granite, about twenty-five feet in height, and of plain, unpretending design. Standing a little to one side of the Highland road or Broadway of Greenburgh, in a small quadrangle inclosed by iron railings, it is a conspicuous object on the terraced height crowned by the beautiful residences and gardens of wealthy citizens. The inscription on the monument reads thus, and is a good thing to keep in mind:

"On this spot,
The 23d day of September, 1780, the Spy,
Major John Andre,
Adjutant-General of the British Army, was captured,
John Paulding, David Williams, and Isaac Van Wart,
All natives of this County.
History has told the Rest.

The people of Westchester County have erected this monument as well to commemorate a great event as to testify their high estimation of that integrity and patriotism which, rejecting every temptation, rescued the United States from most imminent perils by baffling the arts of a Spy and the plots of a Traitor.

Dedicated October 7, 1853."

The obelisk is near the property of Allen Newman, Esq., and the authenticity of the site is verified by a Mr. Wildey, one of the most aged residents of the place. At its foot the spring, beside which Andre halted to water his horse, still babbles over its rocky bed. A bracing walk through the fields, and past the splendid residences of Messrs. Herrick, Merritt, Kingsland and Moses H. Grinnell, and along the line of the Croton Aqueduct, brought the visitors at length to Sunnyside, the home of the late Washington Irving, embowered in flowers and foliage and overlooking the bright waters of the "Tappaan Zee." On the way, the agreeable sight of a festival and flag-raising by the children of the First District School, reared by the liberality of Nathan Cobb, was also greatly enjoyed. The scholars numbered, male and female, nearly a hundred, and they lustily cheered the National flag. All these scenes were regarded as pleasant omens for the Draft in beautiful Westchester, and certainly the conciliatory yet straightforward bearing of the Marshal and officers engaged in it cannot fail to facilitate the operation in every way.

The Turf.

TROTTING MATCH ON FASHION COURSE.

There was quite a large attendance yesterday on the Fashion Course, to witness a contest between four private road-horses, which were driven by their owners. The race was mile heats, best 3 in 5 to wagons, and was won by a bay colt named *Spike* in the second heat, he having distanced the others.

The following is the summary:

TROTTING FASHION PLEASURE GROUNDS.

Purse and stake $250. Mile heats: 3 in 5 to wagon.

Owner names b. g. *Spike*	1	1
Owner names br. m. *Jenny Lind*	2	dis.
E. Wright names c. m. *Lady Hopkins*	3	dis.
Owner names c. g. *Robin Hood*	dis.	

Time—3:01; 2:56½.

Robin Hood and *Jenny Lind* afterward trotted a mile and repeat, *Robin Hood* winning handsomely in 3:02.

THE GREAT NATIONAL HORSE FAIR.

Great preparations are making at the Fashion Course for this event, which opens on Tuesday. A large number of extra stables are already built, and there is plenty of lumber and men for the erection of more, and the grand stands have been thoroughly cleaned for visitors.

The $3,000,000 Exemption Ordinance.

ACTION ON IT ENJOINED BY JUSTICE CLERKE.

Yesterday Justice Clerke, of the Supreme Court, on application of Hon. D. S. Dickinson, Attorney-General, issued an injunction against the Mayor and Commonalty, restraining them from any further proceedings under the $3,000,000 exemption ordinance passed over the Mayor's veto. It was not generally thought that the Common Council would take further action, but this injunction settles any doubt on the subject.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 3, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The recent requirement of City Inspector Boole, that ash and garbage boxes be not put upon the sidewalk until the "bell rings," is a regulation the wisdom of which ought to commend itself to everybody. Heretofore the army of gutter-snipes, in its search for bones and rags, has scattered far and wide the ashes and rubbish put into the boxes. An observance of the requirement of the City Inspector will prevent this and greatly assist in keeping the streets clean. I regret to see that many neglect to observe this wholesome recommendation.

It is so seldom that in the action of our local officials we find reason for praise, that we should, when we find one well disposed, second him in his efforts to do his duty.

May I hope that by calling the attention of housekeepers to *their duty* in this particular, that they will do their part toward CLEAN STREETS.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Reckless Steamboat Racing.—The regular boat *Matteawan* and the opposition boat *D. R. Martin*, which ply between this City and Keyport, very greatly endangered the lives of the many passengers on each, on Thursday evening. When opposite Tompkinsville, Staten Island, both boats were abreast, and a struggle for supremacy ensued. The *Martin* closed in upon the *Matteawan*, and soon the wheelguards of the two were in contact; the latter endeavored to retaliate by, in this position, crowding her competitor on shore at Fort Tompkins, or compel her to drop off. Both efforts were unsuccessful, however, and at a speed of twenty miles an hour, in a cross sea, in the lower bay, these shamefully managed boats, for twenty minutes, alternately dashed against each other to the great anxiety of some, and the overwhelming alarm of other passengers. Eventually, the *Matteawan* turned away, and both steamboats arrived at their respective wharves at the same moment, having run thirty miles in an hour and a half. The outrageous conduct on this occasion, to which many would willingly testify, demands the attention of the proper authorities, and it is hoped that they will promptly prevent its repetition.

The West India Company's Line of Steamships—Departure of the Tubal Cain.—The American West India Company have added a new and elegant steamship, called the *Tubal Cain*, to their line running between this port and St. Domingo City, touching at Bermuda, St. Thomas, St. Johns and Mayaguez. The *Tubal Cain* is a Scottish built steamer, constructed at Paisley, and is a first class steamship, built in the most substantial manner, in water-tight iron sections, and is furnished with elegant state-room accommodations. She started on her first trip yesterday afternoon from her dock, pier No. 4, North River. The Company extended invitations to a number of our merchants and others to accompany the new steamer down the bay and return by steamboat, which were accepted, and the trip was highly enjoyed. The emigration to the Company's lands in St. Domingo is fast increasing from the United States, and the business of the Company is highly prosperous.

Putting the Facts.—Marshal Manierre, of the Eighth District, publishes, for the benefit of the drafted, the circular of the War Department, issued July 17, 1863. The following two sections are cautionary and explicit enough, certainly:

"Any person failing to report for duty, after notice left at his last place of residence, or served on him personally, without furnishing a substitute or paying $300, is pronounced by law to be a deserter; he may be arrested and held for trial by Court-martial, and sentenced to death.

There is no way or manner in which a person once '*enrolled*' can escape his public duties, and when drafted, whether *present* or *absent*, whether he changes his residence or absconds, the rights of the United States against him are secured, and it is only by performance of his duty to the country that he will escape liability to be treated as a criminal."

For New-Orleans per Steamship George Washington.—The following were passengers in United States Mail steamship *George Washington*, for New-Orleans, yesterday: Geo. G. Barnes, Mr. A. McNeil, wife and servant, Miss Schniden, three children of A. McNeil and servant, Mr. Henry Guse and lady, Mr. A. B. Long, A. Levi, M. Schram, B. Milliken, J. D. Beares, J. D. Roche, Mrs. S. Myers, Mrs. Beigler, Ernest and Henry Pragst, R. H. Young, John Beigler, Mr. Villarubia, Col. F. A. Bandman, J. J. Rogers, A. H. Ringold, T. Keeler and wife, W. B. White, Mrs. H. Allison, Mrs. Sarah Geimbel, Mrs. A. Fuller.

National Horse Fair, Fashion Track.—The first great National Horse Fair hereabouts will commence at the Fashion Course, on the 15th of this month, holding four days. The finest stock in the country it is expected will compete for the premiums, which, in the aggregate, amount to $4,500. Among the celebrated horses which are certainly expected present will be *Butler*, *Fillingham*, *Prince*, *California*, *Danville*, formerly *Columbus*. In the course of the Fair there will be exhibitions of equestrianship, driving, mule races, &c. It will be gotten up in a liberal scale.

New-York Medical College.—A circular from this institution announces that the regular Winter course of lectures will commence on the 19th of October next. A preliminary course of lectures upon subjects not embraced in the Winter course, will commence on Monday, the 14th inst., and will be free to all students entering for the Winter course. Extra attention will be paid to subjects connected with military hygiene and surgery, in view of the great demand of the country for skill in those departments.

Personal.—Joseph P. Thompson, Jr., son of Rev. Dr. Thompson, of this City, has been commissioned a First Lieutenant in the Second regiment United States colored troops, under Col. Wm. Birney, son of the late James G. Birney. This is the second son that Dr. T. has sent to the war, his eldest, Sergt. John H. Thompson, One Hundred and Sixth New-York Volunteers, having died in the field last March.

Serious Assault on Shipboard.—James Garland and George Kelly, sailors attached to the British ship *Glacier*, were arrested yesterday morning by the Harbor Police, charged with having made a deadly assault on Chas. Williams, the first mate of the vessel. The latter was conveyed on shore, and taken to the Hospital in a dying condition. The prisoners were committed by Justice Dowling to await the result of the injuries.

The Benevolent Society Di Unione e Fratellanza Italiana.—At their last meeting at Cooper Institute, this Society elected the following officers for the present and ensuing year of 1863 and 1864: President, Prof. A. Magin; Vice-President, N. Fanalo; Treasurer, G. Tagliabue; Secretary, L. Moretti, reëlected. Permanent Commission, G. Cucinotta, C. Pallastri, G. Celeste, A. Ghetti, G. Bellantoni.

$2,000 Lost or Stolen—$700 Reward.—A gentleman, while at the United States Assistant Treasurer's office, on the 7th inst., had four $500 bills, in greenbacks, taken from his pocket, or lost them there. They were in a blank account-book. He offers $700 for the return of $2,000, or in that proportion for amount recovered, and requests information to be addressed to "H. B., New-York Times Office."

Fire in a Leather Establishment.—About 4½ o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered on the fourth floor of No. 8 Jacob-street, occupied as an establishment for dressing Morocco leather by Mr. John McColgan. The damage will amount to about $200; insurance not ascertained.

The National Salute.—Pursuant to the orders of Gen. Canby, the national salute was fired at noon yesterday, from all the forts in the harbor. In the City the Stars and Stripes floated everywhere, as they did from the vessels along shore and in the stream.

Religious Services.—Rev. Silas Ilsley will preach to the soldiers at the rooms of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway, to-day, at 3 P. M. The friends of the soldier are cordially invited to attend.

Departure of United States Troops.—All the regulars which have been retained in the City, broke up camp this morning at daylight, and departed for parts unknown.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Draft among the Firemen of Brooklyn—Commendable Action of Montauk Engine Company Number Twenty-two.—The members of this Company held a special meeting on Friday evening last, for the purpose of defining their position relative to the draft. The Company was unanimous in their determination to maintain their organization, draft or no draft, and adopted a series of resolutions to that effect. This Company has already sent a dozen of its number to the war, and now when the chances of the draft have deprived them of seven more, they patriotically refuse to join in any movement having for its object the disorganization of the Volunteer Fire Department of Brooklyn.

LAW REPORTS.

A Singular Case of "Malicious Trespass"—A Judgment Debtor, who has given bail for the Jail Limits, not entitled to his discharge under the Revised Statutes—Important Decision in Practice.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. A. L. Robertson, Justice.

Bylandt vs. Comstock.—This was an application on behalf of the defendant to be discharged from imprisonment as an imprisoned debtor.

The records show that the cause of action, upon which the plaintiff recovered judgment, was somewhat novel. It was technically called "malicious trespass." The defendant sought to collect a milk bill. The plaintiff tendered him all, and even more than she believed to be due; he demanded a still greater sum, and would not receive what was offered. On several occasions, but particularly on New-Year's day, the defendant spent about three hours in front of the plaintiff's door with his wagon, occasionally ascending the steps, and speaking of the plaintiff (who is a young lady) to her callers, as they came and went, in most offensive language; although somewhat mortified the plaintiff was resolute and sought redress in Court for the defendant's trespasses. Judge Robertson granted the original order of arrest, holding defendant to bail in $1,500.

The Sheriff's jury rendered a verdict for $500 and costs. Execution was issued against the defendant's property, and subsequently against his person, upon which he gave bail for the limits.

Defendant now petitions for his discharge, under Article 6 of the Revised Statutes. A similar application was dismissed for some defect in the papers.

In the present application, defendant and his counsel failed to appear at an adjourned day, and the proceedings were dismissed, with leave to come in upon terms. Deeming this order unsatisfactory, defendant moved to open the default, on the ground that the rioters had obstructed the usual facilities for reaching the Court.

Objection was made by Mr. Averill, plaintiff's counsel, that defendant was out of Court, and that defendant, being upon the limits, and not in close custody, was not entitled to his discharge under the Revised Statutes, although the practice has been to the contrary.

Judge Robertson, it will be seen, sustains this view of the practice, in the following opinion:

There are two questions in this case. *First*—Whether the Court has jurisdiction to grant a discharge where the debtor is at large on the limits; and *secondly*—Whether the Court has lost jurisdiction by the omission to adjourn the proceedings from the time noticed for the application.

In regard to the first question, the term used in the statute is "imprisoned," and the discharge is from "imprisonment." (2 R. S. 31, § 1.) The sixth section provides that the Court where the application is made shall "order the applicant to be brought before it" on a day to be assigned, and on such other days as it may appoint "*during the same term.*" (Ib. 32, § 6.)

The Sheriff is required to discharge the debtor on the order of the Court. (Ib. 33, § 11.) The assignees are required, out of the property assigned, to pay "*the jail fees* on the imprisonment and discharge." In the same statute, if a person "charged in execution" has not applied for three months to be discharged, the creditors may apply to compel an assignment.

These various provisions seem to point out a party in close custody, particularly that which relates to the direction to bring the party before the Court, and do not seem to be intended to relieve a party having the privilege of going at large over the whole island of New-York. For such cases, the previous article to relieve insolvent debtors from imprisonment furnishes sufficient relief.

The other question of a loss of jurisdiction, I think, is still more clear. Proceedings upon the return of an execution unsatisfied are analagous in regard to jurisdiction, and the failure to adjourn the same regularly in that case, has been held to amount to a discontinuance. (Squire *vs.* Young, 1 Bosw. 690.) In cases like the present, the Court is required to assign the day during the same term in which the application is made when it will hear the applicant. It is also authorized to adjourn the proceedings to the next term on the application of a creditor, *and then all objections to form must be waived*, (§ 8,) but not beyond that time. (2 R. S. 32, § 7.) These specific directions are evidently intended to deprive the Court of all discretion as to the time of adjournment. It must fix the time of hearing while it has jurisdiction, at least until the Court have ordered an assignment. I think the failure to have a day assigned at the adjourned day discontinued the proceedings, and I have no jurisdiction to make any order. The excuse assigned also for not attending at the adjourned day, to adjourn the case further, does not seem to me sufficient.

The applicant had a counsel who could as easily have reached the Court-house as any other party. A distance of four miles, even, which is more than the actual distance of the residence of the party from the Court, is hardly sufficient to prevent any one who desired it from getting there, even without the usual conveyances. If I had the power, I do not think I ought to interfere. There is no great hardship or delay in requiring the party to renew his application, as the notice required is but for fourteen days. The motion must be denied.

W. T. Pinckney, Esq., for defendant, for the motion; Horatio F. Averill, Esq., for plaintiff, opposed.

Habeas Corpus.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SEPT. 12.

Before Judge Betts.

In the case of the *habeas corpus* directed to Maj. Lockwood, to bring up the body of Emil Lefevre. The writ was returnable this morning. No return was made to the writ, and the Judge thereupon ordered an attachment to issue against Maj. Lockwood for disobeying the writ.

The Major was brought up on the attachment and then made the return that the man was not in his custody.

Mr. Birdsall, who appeared for the applicant, filed a traverse of the return and the matter was laid over till Monday morning.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

Laura Allington vs. William M. Allington.—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Sarah E. Feudenhausen vs. Samuel D. Feudenhausen.—Divorce granted.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPT. 13, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

By the arrival of the United States steamer *Arago* at this port and the United States steamer *Massachusetts* at Fortress Monroe, we have two days' later news from Charleston Bar. On Tuesday last the *Ironsides* and monitors engaged the batteries on Sullivan's Island and a shell from the *Wechawken* exploded one of the magazines in Fort Moultrie. Half the town of Moultrieville was destroyed by fire, occasioned by the shelling of the *Ironsides*, and all the shore-batteries were extensively damaged. After the bombardment had closed, Admiral DAHLGREN ordered a boat expedition to advance upon Sumter, in the hope of taking it by storm. The attempt, however, ended in the repulse of the expedition with a loss of sixty men—among whom were six Lieutenants and an Ensign—and five boats. Gen. GILLMORE's forces were busied in erecting batteries from which to shell the city. Four additional pieces of ordnance had been exhumed from the sand on Morris Island, making an aggregate of thirty-six pieces captured by our troops.

From our special correspondent with the Army of the Potomac we receive the important rumor, that the inactivity of the great rebel army in Virginia has been at last broken by a general movement of a defensive character, undertaken solely with a view of prolonging the war, and as the last desperate step in the hope of retrieving their long-continued series of reverses. It is believed that LONGSTREET's corps is now on its way to reinforce the armies in the Southwest and at Charleston, while the bulk of the rebel army will remain strictly upon the defensive, aiming simply to resist our advance upon Richmond, and, if so weakened as to be unable to make a stand at the Rappahannock, they are confident of their ability to prevent our capture of the Capital of the Confederacy. These considerations are eagerly commented on by the Army of the Potomac, which is in enthusiastic expectation of a vigorous Fall campaign.

We have this morning additional official particulars of Gen. BLUNT's recent brilliant operations in Arkansas, a brief notice of which we have already published. Dispatches received in St. Louis, dated at Perryville, Choctaw Nation, Aug. 27, 1863, state that on the 22d ult. Gen. BLUNT crossed the Arkansas River with his forces, for the purpose of attacking STEELE, who had concentrated the forces under CABELL, COOPER and STAND WAITE, numbering nine thousand, and posted on the south side of the Canadian River, sixty miles from Fort Blunt. After a march of sixty miles in forty-eight hours, he came up to the point where the enemy had been encamped, and learned that they had divided their forces and commenced to retreat. Gen. BLUNT forced his way in, killing several of the enemy, taking a Captain prisoner, and capturing Perryville. The latter was a regular military post, and an important depot, being the only point between Boggy Depot and North Fork Town. As nearly every building contained Government stores, Gen. BLUNT directed the burning of the whole place. Quite a large amount of clothing was captured and destroyed at their depot at North Fork Town. Advices from Gen. STEELE's army, in Arkansas, as late as the 2d of December, have been received at Brownsville. Operations were progressing in a manner that left no doubt of the complete success of the expedition.

A dispatch from Washington states that the President will not consent to accept the resignation of Gen. BURNSIDE, but requests him to remain in command of East Tennessee, which he has liberated from rebel control.

The late raid near Glasgow, Ky., was probably made by less than two hundred rebel cavalry. Our forces are in pursuit, with a good chance of capturing the whole party, or driving them from the State.

Bristol, a village in Sullivan County, at the extreme northeastern corner of Tennessee, the point of junction of the Virginia and Tennessee Railway, extending from Bristol to Lynchburgh, and the East Tennessee and Virginia Railway, running from Bristol to Knoxville, is reported from Washington to be in possession of our forces. Bristol is two hundred and four miles from Lynchburgh, fifteen from Abingdon, one hundred and thirty from Knoxville, and two hundred and forty from Chattanooga. It is a most important position, commanding East Tennessee, West Virginia and the mountainous parts of North Carolina.

The course of the Raleigh *Standard* on the rebellion has made it obnoxious to the ultra Secessionists, and we learn from a Richmond paper of the 11th inst., received at Fortress Monroe, that its printing office has been destroyed by a party of Georgia soldiers. The friends of the paper retaliated by sacking the office of the *State Journal*.

GENERAL NEWS.

Hon. CASSIUS M. CLAY, Russian Minister, writes in a letter to a friend in Washington: "They have granted me a telegraph line charter, the line to run from the mouth of the Amoor River to America. It will unite all the continents and be the great work of the age. It will illustrate my mission to this country."

Gen. JEFF. M. THOMPSON and Capt. REUBEN KAY, the latter of the General's Staff, were, on Thursday, transferred from Gratiot-street Prison, St. Louis, to the Military Prison at Alton, for safe keeping. Gen. JEFF. appears to have become rather troublesome, from the frequent applications made to see him and for various favors in his behalf.

Coroner WILDEY yesterday impanneled a jury to take evidence in the case of WILLIAM FINLEY, a young man, residing at No. 193 East Twentieth-street, who was fatally stabbed on Tuesday night by an unknown man at the corner of Seventeenth-street and Second-avenue. A *post-mortem* examination revealed the remarkable fact that the deceased had lived three days after receiving a stab in the heart. The inquest was not concluded on account of the absence of witnesses.

The Northern *Journal* (Jefferson County) says that Archbishop HUGHES has been for the past two weeks visiting at Lafargeville with the family of his brother. The Bishop's health is quite poor, and on his arrival at Lafargeville, from Saratoga Springs, he was very sick. The country air, however, seems to revive him, and he is fast recovering.

Col. SPENCER, of the First Alabama, who arrived in St. Louis a few days since, states that on receiving news of the death of Col. CORBIN, the rebel Gen. BOGGY ordered a salute to be fired—not as a token of respect to a noble and a brave man dead, but from joy that they would have him to contend with no longer.

The first shipment of produce from Cincinnati to New-Orleans *direct*, since the blockade of the river in 1861, was made on the 5th inst., per steamer *Lady Pike*, by the house of WHITE, JACOBS & Co.

The steamer *Florence*, bound from Fort Randall to St. Louis, with a cargo of hemp, tobacco, &c., a few days ago struck a snag at Holmes' Island, six miles above St. Charles, in the Missouri River, and sunk on a bar near by, where she now lies, with four feet water in hold. She was owned by Capt. J. G. COPELIN, of St. Louis, and valued at $25,000, principally covered by insurance. It is thought she can be raised.

It is said that the guerrillas made an attempt to kidnap Gen. BARTLETT, of the Sixth Army Corps, near New-Baltimore, a few days ago. They had nearly got within his tent when the guard discovered their designs, and repulsed the rascals. About the same time they laid an ambuscade for Col. MCINTOSH, which, fortunately, proved unsuccessful.

Provost-Marshal-General PARROTT, of Ohio, has received instructions from Washington to proceed with the draft in that State. The quota is 12,600. The wheel will commence turning early this week.

Eastern papers report that the Bay Mackerel fishery bids fair to be more successful this season than it has been for many years. The fish meet with a ready sale at remunerative prices.

One hundred and seventy-five sacks of rice, of the new crop, were received in New-Orleans on Sept. 4.

Breadstuffs, Provisions, Whisky, Groceries, Hops, and Tallow were in limited demand on Saturday, though buyers had any existing advantage. Cotton was quiet and depressed. A fair inquiry existed for Hay, Hides, Leather, Fish, Lime, Earthenware and Tobacco. Wool was quite brisk and buoyant. Petroleum was lightly dealt in at drooping prices. The freight engagements were restricted, with 604 vessels of all classes in port.

Our Foreign Wrongs—Mr. Sumner's Speech.

Mr. SUMNER is to be thanked for his thorough exposition of the course of England and France in respect to our great struggle. It is something which has long been needed. One of the strangest things of this strange time has been the quietude with which our Congressmen have submitted to these breaches of international law and good faith. They have seemed to ignore entirely the fact that it particularly devolved upon them to appeal to the judgment of the civilized world. Our Secretary of State, and our Ministers in England and France, have done their own appropriate duties well. But their duties were purely diplomatic. Their arguments and their remonstrances were necessarily addressed to the private ear of Government only. They were bound not to know any such tribunal as public opinion. It was for our Senators and our Representatives in Congress to make manifest the indignation of the American people they professed to represent, and to invoke the severest condemnation of all people everywhere against the monstrous injustice we are suffering. It was for them to proclaim how international law, and how American precedent, debarred foreign governments from showing our rebels the slightest favor, and how every moral principle of the age entitled our struggling Government to the moral support of every civilized Power. They did nothing of the kind. From the beginning to the end of the last Congress, there was not a solitary debate, in fact not a solitary speech, of any weight, upon the subject of our foreign wrongs. The everlasting flood of Parliamentary impertinence on the other side of the water was met only by a dead Congressional silence on this. So far as depended on the men in our Capitol, Europe had a right to conclude that the once imperious Republic was thoroughly heartbroken, and ready to submit to any fate PALMERSTON and NAPOLEON might see fit to allot her. This quiescence was the more remarkable, because in such absolute contrast to the old habits. Time was, nay it always was, when a suspected clipper stopped, a stray loafer seduced into enlistment, a Mosquito Indian patronized, a patch of Pacific sand camped upon, a cod and mackerel ground curtailed—anything, even the ninth part of a hair sometimes, was sufficient to bring down Senatorial thunders which would shake the two continents. And yet here, when there was vital occasion, when foreign Powers were recklessly tampering with the very lifestrings of the nation, there was not the slightest whisper.

Mr. SUMNER's speech, clear and cogent as it is, would have had far greater influence had it been delivered from his seat in the Senate. His responsibility, as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, would have imparted to it, in that place, an air of greater authority. Yet we are exceedingly thankful for it, even as it comes; and we trust that it will be widely read and pondered upon in Europe, at least in England. It ought to do great good. There is nothing in it calculated to offend national sensibilities. It is a calm appeal to reason and conscience; and such appeals, when founded on truth, though they may be futile with individuals, are never made to a great people without some effect.

Americans have too quickly made up their minds that nothing is to be hoped from the justice of England. They seem to have settled down into a grim feeling that it is labor lost to seek further for a remedy, and that the only alternative for them is to bear their ills, and bide their time. Even the announcement that rams, and other destructive vessels of peculiar power, are about to be launched from the English coasts against our commerce, arouses no new wrath. It is realized that it is useless to warn England against the consequences of persisting in this course of wrong. Such warnings, however calmly they may be given, are at once caught up by the leading presses of the kingdom, and set forth as audacious Yankee *threats;* and there are no people in the world who sooner resent being threatened than the sturdy Saxon. Lord PALMERSTON himself did not disdain to play upon that sensibility when he made his flourish in Parliament that the Foreign Enlistment Act should not be amended—that "the people and the Government of the United States must not imagine that the cry raised will induce us to come down to this House to alter the law." It is worse than useless to warn, for our very warnings are made material for kindling new passion and prejudice. But, for all that, we ought not yet to give up to the conviction that nothing but future war can redress our grievances. War between the two great Christian nations of the world would be a fearful calamity. The more clearly every thoughtful American sees that it must come inevitably from a persistence in the present treacherous policy of the English Government, the more he is bound to labor for an abandonment of that policy. A remedy for a wrong, even though late, is a thousand times better than a bloody expiation of it afterward.

What is needed is true statement, and clear argument, and manly appeal, not to the Government of England, but to the people of England. We mean the body of the people in distinction from the aristocratic and the commercial classes. These classes are of course against us; the one class because they are personally interested in the destruction of our Democratic institutions; the other, because "the Confederacy" promises free-trade, and because the multiplication of Confederate privateers throws most of the carrying trade into British bottoms. They are the very classes which ordinarily control the Government, and which, in fact, have controlled it in all its policy toward us thus far in this struggle. But there is a power behind superior to theirs, which, if once fairly aroused, would very speedily compel the G[illegible]nment to do us justice. It is the power of [illegible]onest public opinion—that great popular regard for truth and right which has again and again, in English history, dictated its policy to unwilling rulers. Our firm belief is that this can be enlisted for us, by faithful and patient appeal. We are obliged to believe it, because *we know* that our cause is just and our grievances real, and because it cannot be that the people of England have become so utterly changed from what they were, that they have ceased to care for justice and humanity. The simple fact that four thousand of the clergymen of England have recently, over their own names, testified their sympathy for our great national cause, is in itself a most encouraging sign that popular sentiment is coming up to its proper mark; for these clergymen must speak not only for themselves personally, but for the greater part of the intelligence and the moral worth of their four thousand parishes. The popular mind of England was at the very outset of our war completely deceived about its real character, by a stupendous system of sophistry and falsehood. It has been slow to correct itself, for it is a mind the slowest in all Europe to unlearn. Yet the progress in our favor has been very marked, in spite of all the efforts of the Government and of leading men and of leading journals to keep it turned against us. Let us fairly recognize this, and do what we well can to promote it. The growing disposition to regard England as dead to every just and honorable sentiment, and to consider her only as destined to some dread retribution in some future day, is all wrong. The Government of England is not England, but the people behind it. That people is of our own race. It has been bred to the same great principles of religion, law, humanity and freedom. There is no reason to despair that it will yet recognize the duty of England, and cause it to be fulfilled.

The Ex-Mayor and the President.

FERNANDO WOOD, in his correspondence with the President, made his representations of what "the Southern States" were prepared to do, on the strength, as he said, of "authority which I deem likely to be well informed, as well as reliable and truthful." Whether that authority was an official personage or not, he does not say. If it were not, of course no importance could be attached to it—no more than could be attached to his own representations of what the Northern States are prepared to do. If it was, how can it be reconciled with the speech made by ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS at about the same time? Surely, if there is anybody connected with "the Confederate Government," who would be more likely than any other man to favor arrangements for the return of the South to the Union, it would be its Vice-President. He was the last public man of the South to yield to the secession movement, and did so then apparently because it was no longer possible to withstand the pressure. Of cool temperament, of magnanimous spirit, and of great discernment, possessing more of the respect of the North, both as a statesman and a man, than any other rebel functionary, and known also to have very little confidence in most of the rebel chiefs, he was the very man of all others to have this desire for reconciliation with the old Government, if there were any such feeling anywhere in the rebel councils. Yet it was just before the date which Mr. WOOD gives as the time when he was advised of what he communicates to the President, that this same ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS delivered a speech in Crawfordville, Ga., published by us soon afterwards, the entire burden of which was an exhortation to the people never to give up. He said:

"The States South had done nothing but what was their right, their inalienable right, to do, the same as their ancestors did in common with the North, when they severed their connection with the British Government. The war was waged by the North in denial of this right, and for the purpose of conquest and subjugation. It was, therefore, aggressive, wanton and unjust. * * * In whatever trials and sacrifices this war may bring upon us, when the thought of 'what is all this for?' comes to the mind, recollect that it is on our part for everything most dear and sacred; and whatever reverses may await us, in a struggle for such objects, let the watchword of the last survivors be 'NEVER GIVE IT UP.'"

The whole tone of this speech makes it perfectly manifest that at no period of the war has there been less idea of submission among the rebel officials than at the very time when FERNANDO WOOD sought to entangle the President into an armistice for the purpose of negotiation.

It was, in fact, the very period when the rebel Government had the most reason to be confident. The national armies had for several months made no progress whatever, in any direction. MCCLELLAN had been driven from the Peninsula; POPE had been disastrously defeated in Northern Virginia; movements upon Charleston and upon Vicksburgh had been most successfully repulsed; BURNSIDE was meditating a new advance upon Richmond at a disadvantage which had resulted, before WOOD's second letter to the President, in his terrible overthrow at Fredericksburgh; the Fall elections in the great Northern States had gone against the Administration, and revealed the existence of a very powerful peace party; a majority in several of the Northern Legislatures, particularly those of New-Jersey, Illinois and Indiana, were fully prepared to unite with Kentucky in initiatory steps for withdrawing from the war; jacobinical clubs and seditious journals were doing their utmost to instigate the people to turn against the Government, and to generate strife between the East and the West; France was beginning to urge upon England the expediency of recognizing the Confederacy; and everywhere despondency and absolute discouragement were fast settling down upon the great heart of the people. Such was the situation at that period. We say, therefore, that, on its face, it is incredible that any responsible official in "the Confederacy" should have taken such a time for a proposition to return to the old Government, and send representatives to the next Congress on the single condition that "a full and general amnesty" should be accorded. The only explanation of FERNANDO WOOD's assertion is, that it was one of the complete round of machinations desperately undertaken about that time, to get an armistice, which should serve as a foothold for a peace at any price. The people were worked upon by a systematic and perfectly unscrupulous crusade against the Administration; the army was worked upon by appeals calculated to excite disaffection and mutiny against the removal of MCCLELLAN, and against the preannounced Emancipation Proclamation of the first of January; the legislatures were worked upon by resolutions for an armistice and a convention; the foreign Powers, through Lord LYONS, were worked upon by the interview of "the leaders of the Conservative party," described in his memorable dispatch to Earl RUSSELL; and the plan would have hardly been complete unless something had also been done to work upon the honest mind of the President. But it was impossible to do this except by some gross deception. How it succeeded that brief letter signed A. LINCOLN, pretty plainly testifies.

How grandly subsequent events have demonstrated the wisdom of the President's declaration that he did "not think it proper now to suspend military operations to try any experiment of negotiation"! Even supposing that the representations of the Copperhead leader were warranted by the fact, and that the Southern States would have really agreed to "send Representatives to the next Congress," provided the war were suspended and a general amnesty granted, who believes that any permanent peace could have ensued? The rebel chiefs would have come back to our seat of Government, flushed with their success in having not only successfully resisted the old Government for two years, but in having driven it to the very verge of ruin. They would have claimed—and with a good deal of reason—that the war had demonstrated their superior physical and moral power. They would have assumed a haughtier tone, and made higher demands than ever. The Government would have been called upon to give new guarantees to Slavery, to indemnify for the loss of slaves occasioned by the war, to pay the debts of "the Confederacy," to redeem the Confederate currency, and to do a thousand other things necessary to clear the rebels of their embarrassments, and reinstate them into their old power as the only legitimate rulers of the country. Whatever the Copperheads might have been willing to concede, the Northern people generally would have never submitted to such demands, and the consequence would have been either a new war, or—what is scarcely less injurious—a raging discord continually threatening war. The fact that the President did not suspend military operations, as FERNANDO WOOD solicited, has given a series of mighty successes to the Government, and has made it morally certain that the South will soon deem it a privilege to resume, without condition, its constitutional relations to the Union. The rebel leaders who have brought all this calamity upon the country will not again be seen in high places of power in Washington, but will suffer the punishment due to their crimes. The peace that will be gained will be a peace having the best of all guarantees—a sense on the part of one of the parties of thorough defeat and utter powerlessness. The war will have been fought through to its legitimate conclusion, and order and security will reign ever after.

The Right or Wrong of Secession.

The complete silence into which the fall of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson and the defeat of Gettysburgh has thrown the leading Secessionist agents abroad, is the best possible proof that the only Union arguments that can really be called cogent in that quarter are victories. Mr. SPENCE has only made his appearance once in print since the capture of Vicksburgh, and that was to make head in the *Times* against the rapid depreciation of the rebel loan, not, however, on the ground that the case of the Confederacy was not hopeless, but on the ground that, whatever happened, the South would still form an influential portion of the Union, capable of maintaining its own honor and seeing that its engagements were fulfilled. At the last meeting of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, his statement that he had better not say much "about American affairs," in allusion to the formal repudiation of him by the Richmond *Enquirer*, was received with shouts of laughter. His colleagues have not borne up with even as much fortitude as he. ROEBUCK, who usually stars it in the provinces at this season, and gives the men of Sheffield, at least, a bit of his mind on the conduct of foreign Powers, has not opened his lips since he made his motion early in July for a recognition of the Confederacy. Messrs. LINDSAY and LAIRD have followed his example, though the former warned Lord PALMERSTON that the news expected every hour at that date (of the capture of Washington by LEE) would probably cause him to change his resolution not to recognize the Confederacy, with a rapidity which would certainly appear humiliating. As these were almost the only prominent friends of the South who went so far as to advocate recognition, we shall probably hear no more on this branch of the subject. The fact that Parliament is not in session, and will not be in session until February next, furnishes them with a reasonable excuse to the Southern agents for not bringing it up again at present, even if they feel loth to hurt their feelings by urging on them the necessity of retrieving their late reverses.

There is a large class of Southern supporters in Great Britain, perhaps the largest, who are hostile to the war simply because they believe it impossible that the North can succeed. It contains a large number who care nothing for Slavery, and nothing for either North or South, as well as a large number who, so far as they have any preference, like the North rather the better of the two. No amount of preaching, or praying, or arguing on our side ever produced on these people the smallest impression. They did not care two straws about the justice of our cause or the rascality of our enemy's. For them the only possible justification of so bloody a struggle was our success, or a demonstration that we would succeed eventually. Upon this class the effect of the recent victories is, of course, all but decisive. They believe in and honor "Imperialism," believe in the right of the strongest, resolutely refuse to look behind a decisive victory, and abhor refugees, exiles, and all kinds of "down-trodden" people, and disapprove of all whining and complaints. They admire LOUIS NAPOLEON ever since the *coup d'etat*, and admired GARIBALDI from the time of his capturing Palermo until he was wounded in the foot, and would consider any man who managed to thrash everybody but England as a real hero, worthy of true worship. For them the destruction of the Southern armies, and the occupation of the Southern territory, settle the right and wrong of secession, and confirm, irrevocably, the Northern theory of the nature of the United States Government, and there is nothing more certain than that the misfortunes of the South will furnish them, after the war is over, with food for merriment in exact proportion to the warmth of the encomiums they now lavish on its valor and endurance.

A great deal of the irritation which has prevailed among us, caused by European comments on the origin and progress of the war, has been due to the habit, in which the nation has been bred, of deciding questions of public interest by appeals to abstract right and justice. To get at this standard is the object of all our agitation and discussions, and we have had too few foreign imbroglios for the mass of the public to become thoroughly familiar with the respect which prevails in Europe for the law of force—a respect bred or bequeathed by centuries of collision and strife. To find it applied so sternly to the solution of our present troubles, as it has been by Foreign critics, took most of us by surprise. But, on the other hand, European publicists were no less surprised, owing to their own experience and training, to find us with a million of men in the field, and so anxious as we showed ourselves to be to prove that we had right on our side.

The Congress at Frankfort.

At latest European dates, the assembled Princes of Germany were still in deliberation at Frankfort, touching the reconstruction of the Federal Union. Notwithstanding the affability and popular deportment of the Kaiser, many of those potentates had expressed uneasiness at the absence of the Prussian King, and therefore it was resolved, immediately after the opening of the Congress, that a joint note should be sent to WILLIAM, inviting him to take part in their proceedings. The sovereign of Saxony was the bearer of this missive, which failed, however, to produce the desired effect.

The objections of the Brandenburgher to the schemes of his rival, could not be removed, and so he persisted in refusing to attend. But it would be wrong to infer that this persistence arose from mere obstinacy. The fact is that VON BISMARK and his master fancy that the precipitancy of FRANCIS JOSEPH has got Austria into a dilemma. The Kaiser's plan of reform is certainly more calculated to promote his own interests than to strengthen German federalism. Thus by claiming the Presidency of the new Directory for himself, and by seeking to invest the Federal Council with power to drag the Union into war in defence of the *non*-German provinces of any of its members, by the vote of a *bare majority*, he has excited the jealousy and distrust of his brother potentates, while by allowing the Senates of the several States to elect one-third of the Lower Federal Chamber, he has roused the indignation of the entire German people.

The Princes think that Prussia, as the most powerful of the purely Teutonic States, should share the Presidency with Austria. They do not like the idea of being bound, at the pleasure of the Federal Council, to sustain with arms the supremacy of the Hapsburgs in Hungary or Venetia. The people, on the other hand, exclaim against a Diet, with the election of which the State Senates shall have anything to do, and demand that the right of choosing the members of the new Chamber shall be vested in themselves. Some attempts have been made in the Congress to so modify the Kaiser's project as to obliterate these defects; but, though the Austrian Emperor is always courteous and condescending, he has laid down a rule for the observance of his brethren which has rendered such efforts totally unavailing. They must be *unanimous* in support of their objections, or His Majesty cannot consent to entertain them; and, as unanimity is a virtue that need not be sought for among the Frankfort potentates, any proposition not agreeable to FRANCIS JOSEPH is sure to fall to the ground.

There is, however, another Congress holding its sessions just now in Frankfort, which is not necessitated to observe the Kaiser's regulations, and whose opposition, if provoked, may prove more formidable to the Austrian scheme than that of the sovereigns. This rival Congress is not a prince's, but a *people's* Congress, being composed of deputies from the various States of Germany, who have gathered together in the Federal metropolis to discuss matters essential to the welfare of Fatherland. These men represent the national party—the party of progress, the democratic intelligence of the whole Confederation—and they have not been inattentive witnesses of what has been transpiring in the other assembly. Their own opinion undoubtedly is, that no reform of the Federal Constitution can be effective or acceptable to the nation, save that which is founded on the rejected Constitution of 1849; but though they regard the Kaiser's project as exceedingly imperfect, yet to evince their gratitude to him for even attempting to amend the present system, they have expressed a disposition to give him the benefit of their support, if he will only consent to leave the election of the Lower Chamber to the *people at large*, and allow its sessions to be *annual* instead of triennial.

On the course which FRANCIS JOSEPH will take in relation to the suggestions of the Deputies, depends the fate of his project. If he condescends to compromise with them, and to modify his Constitution to the extent they require, the people and the people's representatives throughout the length and breadth of Germany will sustain him. If he should be so unwise as to contemn the advances of the Deputies, and to disregard their suggestions, he may indeed succeed in forming a new confederacy of *Princes*, but as for a confederacy of *nations*, it will be as far from realization as ever.

EUROPEAN POLITICS IN REFERENCE TO THE UNITED STATES.

The False Idea of European Politics—Its Results on the World—False Relations of France and England—Christian Politics not Understood in Europe—The Consequence, Future Revolutions, Wars and Conflicts.

THE BEECHES, Monday, Aug. 31, 1863.

If the American nation wanted a new offering to its vanity, (of which we have had more than enough,) we have it in the fears, anxiety and commotion of thought which our domestic quarrel has occasioned in Europe. But a little while since one would have thought, from European descriptions, that this was a land of semi-civilized, illiterate and coarse people, who had no shine in comparison with the polished nations of Europe, and could never hope to make an historical parallel with those great and polished peoples who have so long delighted to dwell under the royal crowns of Tudors and Plantagenets, Guelphs and Bourbons. We had, indeed, some rough granite at the bottom, but no Parian marble in the superstructure. We had some log cabins, but no Corinthian columns. Even our granite was crumbling into sand, and had none of that solid strength which was likely to survive the tests of time and the shocks of nature. We could read, but had no literature; could measure, but had no science; we had some religion, but it was dying away for want of a State Church. We had lovely women, more cared for than any in the world, but they too were perishing with weakness and sentimentality. Such is the picture which Europe gives of America, till events compelled them to correct, in some respects, the drawing which their ignorance and ill-nature had made. For a long time, DE TOCQUEVILLE was the only man in Europe who comprehended the resources of America, and the strength of republican institutions. Now, statesmen, savants, merchants, the pulpit and the press, are compelled to think, to speak and to act about America. But yet they do not think or speak with any accuracy. Subjects of politics, or religion, or even commerce, which English statesmen would understand perfectly well in regard to France, or Germany, or India, they seem totally to misunderstand, or pervert, in reference to the United States. The same is true of France,—where even the Government thinks that we are so weakened as not to maintain the great principles of American politics, which we have announced to the world as our settled policy. Could no one state to them so simple a fact as this: that if the whole eleven rebel States had been destroyed, like Sodom, from the face of the earth, *it would have required but just fifteen years to have recovered the whole loss?* Can no one tell them, that on American questions we are united; and that from Passamaquoddy Bay to Cape Horn, there will be one united resistance to European interference? You well say, Mr. TIMES, that we are calm upon this point; for we shall bide our time; but, bide it, as the Sun bides it in his course—fearless and resistless—in the execution of that great commission, which God has given us to perform among the nations.

All these false conceptions and perverted views of European statesmen in regard to the United States, arise from an original *false idea* of the duties and relations of nations toward each other. That false idea is, that if is the *interest* (commercial, military or political) of a nation—*apparent* interest, for it is generally not a real one—that nation has a right, at any rate, must *interfere* with other nations, to put them up or down, carve or destroy them at pleasure. The present diplomatic controversy about Poland is a case directly in point. Neither France or England have a particle of right or interest in Poland. Poland does not lie near them, has no commerce, belongs to a different race and different religion; in fine, is as entirely foreign to their concerns as the Kalmuck Tartars. What, then, do they go to all this pains and trouble, and endanger peace for? Simply because they want *to repress the growth and power of Russia*. They cannot do it, God will give its natural and predestined growth to Russia in spite of them. But their pride, their false idea of politics, their depraved and perverted views of political justice, have blinded their eyes, as it did the nations of antiquity. The Russian has now raised his banners on the monuments which commemorate the conquests of GENGIS KHAN. Is he likely to go back for fear of France or England? In Poland, in the

Crimea, in Hindostan, at Gibraltar, and at Malta, we everywhere see the evidences of that false policy which has kept France and England at war with all the world. We cannot complain that they do not regard the rights of man when they have no regard to the rights of nations. What right have they to go privateering round the world, like the buccaneers of the West Indies, to carve up and overturn the possessions of other nations? Have they any divine commission, as they profess to have a divine right of Kings, to go up and down through the earth seeking whom they can devour? The whole of this policy is unjust and unchristian; yet it will be persisted in till brought to a close by some sudden and terrible shock. Who can say that it will not be the destiny of America to give that shock? The United States are the only people on earth who profess and rigidly maintain a system of political justice. Hence it is that the Roebucks and Napoleons and Palmerstons of Europe don't like us. Arguing from their own selfish views, they say we shall grow so large that they will have to walk between our legs, after the manner of the Romans, at the Caudine forks. We have no desire for that. Let them mind their own business in Europe, and leave us America, and we shall never interfere with them. They may pull down, build up, or repair their old Gothic institutions, as they please. We have nothing to do with them, and no desire to meddle with them.

The present alliance of England and France is, to the last degree, false and hypocritical. It cannot last long, although such an alliance has no harm in it, if they desire it. But what a spectacle to the world does this *entente cordiale* present? France is just finishing sixteen immense iron-clad vessels, and keeping up an immense army. What is all that naval preparation for? Simply for an invasion of England, *if the opportunity ever occurs*. What is England doing? Not only building iron vessels and casting enormous cannon, but making camps, arsenals and fortifications in the midst of the kingdom, *against an invasion by France!* Such is the *entente cordiale*. We are mere lookers-on in these events, but can any American have failed to see, and even to regret, the humiliation of England in this French alliance? Much as we are offended at the haughty insolence with which we have been sneered at in England, can we fail to regret this downfall of the once proud Briton before the charlatan of France? For myself, I shall ever, with COWPER, rejoice that

"Chatham's language was my mother tongue.
And Wolfe's great name compatriot with my own."

Christian politics, like Christian morals, are founded on great and simple principles—universal in their application. God has rights and man has rights, and to guarantee these, God gives the two great commandments on which hang all the law and all the prophets. There is a political justice, both to men and nations, and until the rights of men and nations shall be acknowledged there will be war, and slavery, and plunder, and outrage in the world. Is it not strange that two Christian nations, which profess to be at the head of all civilization, cannot see this? Alas! when shall day dawn on the darkness of nations?

The present policy of England and France will perpetuate wars, till they themselves be crushed under the chariots of some mightier powers. Would it be strange that Russia or America should be the potent means employed by Providence in teaching the last great lessons of justice and freedom to the world?

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

The Troubles in Kansas.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GEN. SCHOFIELD AND GOV. CARNEY.

The Leavenworth *Times* publishes a correspondence which has recently transpired between Gov. CARNEY, of Kansas, and Gen. SCHOFIELD. Under date of Leavenworth, Aug. 24, Gov. CARNEY writes that he must hold Missouri responsible for the attack upon Lawrence. He says:

"No body of men, large as that commanded by QUANTRELL, could have been gathered together without the people residing in Western Missouri knowing everything about it. Such people cannot be considered loyal, and should not be treated as loyal citizens. For while they conceal the movements of desperadoes like QUANTRELL and his followers, they are in the worst sense of the word their aiders and abettors, and should be held equally guilty.

There is no way of reaching the armed ruffian while the civilian is permitted to cloak him. There can be no peace in Missouri, there will be utter desolation in Kansas, unless both are made to feel, promptly, the utmost rigor of military law. The peace of both States, and the safety of the Republic, demand alike this resolute course of action."

He urges this policy upon Gen. SCHOFIELD, and adds:

"I do not see how I can hesitate to demand, or how you can refuse to grant, a Court of Inquiry, by which the cause of that fatal success may be fully investigated, and all the facts laid before the public. I go even further. I demand that this Court of Inquiry shall have power to investigate all matters touching military wrong doing in Kansas. And I do this most earnestly, to guarantee alike our present and future safety."

GOV. CARNEY asks for arms. Gen. SCHOFIELD answers, sending three thousand stand of arms and some horses, and grants the Court of Inquiry. He says:

"I do not wish to extenuate, in any way, the crimes of those who are at all responsible for these acts. They shall suffer the fullest penalty. I simply state what a moment's reflection will convince are facts, to show the necessity for full preparation on your part to assist me in preventing the recurrence of any calamity like that which befell Lawrence.

I am informed that a meeting was held at Leavenworth a few days ago, in which it was resolved that the people should meet at Paola on the 8th day of September, for the purpose of entering Missouri to recover their stolen property. If this were the only result of such expedition, or if their vengeance could be limited to those who are actually guilty, there would be no objection to it; but it is a simple matter, of course, that the action of such an irrepressible organization of enraged citizens would be indiscriminate retaliation upon innocent and guilty alike.

You cannot expect me to permit anything of this sort. My plainest duty requires me to prevent it at all hazards and by all the means in my power. But I hope a few days' reflection will show the popular leaders in Kansas the folly and wickedness of such measures of retaliation, and cause them to be abandoned.

I shall confidently rely upon your powerful influence to prevent any such action on the part of the people of Kansas as will force me into the painful position of having to oppose them in any degree, particularly by force."

Under date of Kansas City, Sept. 3, Gov. CARNEY responds:

"The 9th day of this month, by order of your District Commander, is the day fixed upon to begin this summary punishment. That this punishment may be swift and sure, I offer you any force at my command. You have promptly sent me a sufficient quantity of arms to meet the wants of the State. With these arms in their hands, and organized, our citizens can repel any raid which brutal marauders like QUANTRELL and his band may attempt, or punish instantly and severely those who shall aid or abet them."

Gen. SCHOFIELD concludes the correspondence with the following letter, under the same date with Gov. CARNEY's letter:

"I fully sympathize with your feelings of anxiety to give security to the Kansas border, and to avenge on the rebels in Missouri the unparalleled atrocities of the Lawrence massacre. My forces in Kansas and Missouri having been greatly reduced by reinforcements sent to Maj.-Gen. U. S. GRANT, STEELE and BLUNT, I am very glad to avail myself of your offer of a part of the Kansas militia to aid the United States forces in this District. With the chief towns on the eastern border of Kansas garrisoned by the militia of the State, and with the two regiments of volunteers which I have lately ordered to reinforce the troops already in the District, the military authorities will be able not only to execute the orders for the expulsion of disloyal persons, but to pursue and destroy the guerrilla bands which have so long ravaged the border.

For the purpose named, I will accept the services of so many companies of militia as may be deemed necessary by you and the District Commander to protect the towns referred to."

The State Fair.

UTICA, Saturday, Sept. 12.

The preparations for the State Fair are completed. The buildings are all permanent and most completely arranged; 65 acres of ground are inclosed. Stock has been arriving during the day, and the indications are that the exhibition will be very fine. Of course much depends on the weather.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Miserable Postal Regulations—Trade with the West Declared Free—Abolishing the Provisional Court—Gen. Grant in New-Orleans—The Corps d'Afrique—Promotions—A Grand Review of Troops at Carrolton—Slight Accident to Gen. Grant.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Sept. 4, 1863.

TRADE WITH THE WEST DECLARED FREE.

Things move rapidly in this Department. The letter I sent you, giving reasons why the Mississippi could not be *immediately* opened to commerce, and expecting the postponement of that blessing for some time to come yet, had but just arrived here in print, when Gen. BANKS' memorable Order No. 66 came out to astonish and gladden the whole commercial community. We all knew that the General would not impose restrictions one moment longer than was absolutely necessary, but nobody expected to see them removed so soon. I send you a copy of the order, which you will find to be one of vast consequence.

ABOLISHING A COURT.

In two or three letters past, I gave you an account of what was passing respecting what is called the great "Wood-pile" case. It was the grand local question of the day, and people were already trembling in their boots and asking each other in subdued breath where it was probable the Venetian "lion's mouth" would be located in New-Orleans. Not content with COLLINS sentence to a fine of $250 and six months' imprisonment, Dr. KENNEDY, editor and proprietor of the *True Delta*, had been pounced upon for libel; *i. e.*, for asking a few public questions of public servants.

Gen. BANKS, however, happened to be at hand, and came out with an order, which I send you, knocking the Court of Judge HUGHES into what is technically called a "cocked hat," by stating that the said Court "not having been established or recognized by the military authorities of this Department, and not being consistent with the proper government of the army, nor conducted according to the principle of military law, is *hereby abolished*."

You can imagine the consternation this created among some, and the joy among others. I see by the *Era* Court reports that Mr. COLLINS, defended by those able counsellors Hon. MICHAEL HAHN, Col. FIELD, and Counsellor COLEMAN, has already made his appearance before Judge AROCHA—that much respected young Daniel come to judgment—and got his release; accused and counsel leaving the room as the *Era* says, "with smiling countenances and in great good humor."

Dr. KENNEDY also made his appearance before Judge AROCHA, and, through his counsel, Hon. MICHAEL HAHN, asked for a trial on the libel charge which had been preferred against him. The Judge held that, under the terms of the order abolishing the court recently presided over by Judge HUGHES, he had no jurisdiction over the case, unless he was specially directed to try it by the Commanding-General or the Provost-Marshal-General. Of course neither is going to take any notice of a court that had no legal existence, and so ends Dr. KENNEDY's little trouble.

Never, since Gen. BANKS put his foot in this Department, has he issued an order giving more unbounded satisfaction than the one in question,—among rich and poor. Men draw breath freely, and say among themselves, "We are now governed by one who, while he keeps down treason, wont allow any injustice to be done us by his own people. I actually heard of four respectable citizens—and their names can be forthcoming if necessary—who, on the strength of that one act of Gen. BANKS, *took the oath of allegiance*.

In a former letter, I ventured to predict that the abuses among us "cannot, *must* not, *will* not be permitted to continue;" and this order is a good first installment of the prediction. Others are bound to follow, and speedily. The good people of New-Orleans are presided over by one sent here to win them back from the infernal rascals who forced or deluded them out of the Union, and he is too wise a man ever to expect to do so, by allowing any injustice or oppression to those committed to his care. Let them have patience, and all will be well.

GEN. GRANT

Has been here for some days past, receiving those ovations which might naturally be expected by one who has done so much good toward the people of New-Orleans, by breaking down one of the greatest barriers to their commerce. Never was there a man on whom greatness sits more lightly than on Gen. GRANT. He is not a man of commanding stature or presence, and his free and easy manner, open, good-hearted face, and unpretentious bearing, make him the last person that one would, in a promiscuous crowd, fix upon as a hero. And yet a hero he deservedly is, and one whose name is, at this moment, filling not only this hemisphere, but the entire world.

On Wednesday evening he was serenaded by the "City Band" at the St. Charles Hotel, where he is now stopping. Last evening a grand reception was given him at the private residence of Maj.-Gen. BANKS, which was hospitably thrown open to any citizens who were anxious to see and shake hands with his brother hero. Vast numbers availed themselves of the occasion—rich and poor; distinguished citizens, with their well-dressed spouses, and the poor man with his better half in the best cotton dress she could sport for the occasion. All were equally well received; Hon. MICHAEL HAHN, catching the name of each one who came, passing it on to Gen. BANKS at his side, who then formally introduced the party to his distinguished guest. Tempted by a pretty little pair of rosy lips, the General gallantly stooped to kiss them, beside shaking hands; and, of course, having done so in one case, all the little girls that came after expected the same honor. What with kissing and shaking hands—for many hundreds were assembled in and about the residence—the General must have been pretty tired when the ceremony was over. Many of the select guests and officers were then invited to partake of the rich refreshments which had been provided.

THE CORPS D'AFRIQUE.

The General Order appointing Col. JOHN S. CLARK, Maj. B. RUSH PLUMLY and Col. GEO. H. HANKS, "a Commission to regulate the enrollment, recruiting, employment and *education* of persons of color," is one of immense importance, as it will reach to the very marrow of this difficult question.

I have too much to tell you respecting the progress and success of this great movement, to be willing to treat it at the end of this letter. I will merely say that so important a commission could not have been put in abler or better hands. I purpose, in my next, giving you some statistics of the *Corps d'Afrique* in this Department, which will be sufficient to show you that while others have been cavilling, and doubting, and protesting, we have been very quietly down here *raising an army*, of quality and proportions not to be despised.

PROMOTIONS.

In my record of the list of meritorious officers connected with the Engineering Department, which rendered such efficient service before Port Hudson, I inadvertently omitted any mention of Capt. W. S. LONG, of Col. HOGAN's Engineer regiment. This gentleman has been promoted to the rank of Major for meritorious conduct at Port Hudson. It was he who built the bridges that the colored regiment crossed over on the 25th May, and they were executed in six hours, under the fire of the enemy, in which he lost four men killed and four wounded. Maj. LONG is a very young man, and consequently with a dazzling future before him.

Capt. J. L. PLUMLY has also been ranked Major, in the Engineers of the *Corps d'Afrique*; and M. C. KEMPERY, Colonel of the One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, of the *Corps d'Afrique*—PLUMBY's brigade.

A GRAND REVIEW

of troops took place this morning, at the Champ de Mars, at Carrolton. At eight o'clock a large number of saddled horses were sent round to the St. Charles Hotel, where Gen. BANKS soon after arrived, and the two Generals and their Staffs, accompanied by many other distinguished military men, set out together from the hotel. Having had the opportunity offered me of joining the gay cavalcade, I gladly availed myself of it.

The troops reviewed by Gens. BANKS and GRANT were those under the command of Major-Gen. WASHBURNE, now located on the Champ de Mars, near Carrollton, and presented a most brilliant and inspiring spectacle. As regiment after regiment filed before the distinguished commanders, it was easy to see in those brawny western figures the very kind of stuff which LOGAN correctly promised would "hew their way to the Gulf with their swords." They all seemed to be in admirable health and spirits, and when Gens. GRANT and BANKS made their appearance in various portions of the lines, they were received with vociferous cheers from the men. One simultaneous shout of admiration going forth from the lungs of thousands of brave men in arms, is one of the most soul-stirring sounds that can fall upon the ear.

I regret to say that in returning from the field Gen. GRANT's horse, which many had noticed as a very spirited animal, took fright and run with him against a wagon, by which both rider and horse came to the ground. Great fears were entertained that the gallant General might have been hurt seriously, but I am happy to say that up to a late hour to-night, nothing like apprehension is entertained respecting him.

SEPT. 5—3 P. M.

GEN. GRANT'S HEALTH.

The Secessionists here, anxious to turn every little incident to account, have started a rumor that Gen. GRANT was killed by the fall from his horse. Not knowing in what shape these mischievous reports may reach the North, I have made it my business, *at the very latest moment*, to inform myself of the actual condition of the gallant General. I reopen my letter, on board the *Evening Star*, on purpose to tell you that he only received a bruise on the muscles of the hip, which will confine him from his usual exercise for a day or two; and his Aids inform me that he is otherwise doing perfectly well, and that no apprehension whatever is entertained about him.

The mails by the *Locust Point*, which was advertised to leave New-York three hours before the *Evening Star*, reached here just three days and three hours after the latter vessel was at her wharf. Who is to blame for making the *Locust Point* the mail carrier?

NEMO.

THE REBELS IN LOUISIANA AND TEXAS.

INTERESTING STATEMENTS BY A DESERTER.

From the New-Orleans Era, Sept. 5.

An officer who came down from Brashear City yesterday gives us the following information in regard to the position of affairs inside the rebel lines. He conversed with the deserter himself, and we vouch for the authenticity of the news, so far as he is concerned.

The deserter is from BYRON's Texas regiment, and came into Brashear City on Sunday last. He states that on dress parade, at Vermilionville, on Thursday, the 27th ult., it was announced to the troops, by order of Gen. DICK TAYLOR, that Maj.-Gen. MAGRUDER had been shot and killed in Galveston a week previously.

The shooting was done by one of MAGRUDER's lieutenants, who caught the General in a criminal relation with his wife. He had his suspicions aroused some time before, but until about the time the murder was committed, had never been able to fix the crime upon him with absolute certainty.

The deserter also stated that the whole rebel force in Louisiana does not amount to more than 10,000, and they were scattered from near Berwick City to Opelousas and Alexandria. They are all under command of TAYLOR, whose headquarters are at Camp Bisland.

It was rumored among the rebel troops that KIRBY SMITH had returned from Arkansas, and was at Shreveport, but it was not positively known. It was not stated whether he had any men with him.

The regiment to which the deserter belonged, BYRON's Texans, numbered over three hundred, rank and file, less than a month ago, but when he left they had all deserted but sixty.

Two other Texas regiments—STONE's and LANE's—are in open mutiny, and declare that they will fight no more, as the Confederate cause is hopeless. On Sunday, the 23d ult., three regiments of Louisianians were dispatched from Vermilionville to Camp Bisland, where the mutineers were encamped, for the purpose of guarding them and keeping them from running away.

The rebels are represented to have plenty of beef and corn, but the privates are dispirited and clamorous to go home. This seems to be the condition of all the rebel armies at present, and the beginning of the end is evidently not far distant.

THE PROVOST COURT ABOLISHED.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 31, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 65.—1. The Court of the City of New-Orleans, styled the "Provost Court," and assuming jurisdiction over the persons of officers and soldiers of the United States, Judge HUGHES presiding, not having been established or recognized by the military authorities of this department, and not being consistent with the proper government of the army, nor conducted according to the principle of military law, is hereby abolished.

2. The Provost-Marshal-General is hereby directed to take possession forthwith of the records of said Court, and to retain them in safe custody until further orders. He will, by himself or his Deputies, dispose of all cases of arrest existing upon the receipt of this order, and take such measures as may be necessary to maintain the public peace.

3. Any officer or soldier of the army of the United States charged with any offence against law or the public peace, and any other person charged with the violation of military orders, will, when arrested, be held for trial and sentence before the Military Court established by General Orders, No. 45, unless otherwise ordered.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BANKS.
RICHARD B. IRWIN, A. A. General.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

Gen. Blunt—Brilliant Exploits—Particulars of the Destruction of the Rebel Provision Depot at Perryville—The Indian Territory Cleared of Rebels.

GEN. BLUNT'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Sept. 8, 1863.

Official reports received at the headquarters from Major-Gen. BLUNT, and dated at Perryville, Choctaw Nation, Aug. 27, 1863, state that on the 22d ult. Gen. BLUNT crossed the Arkansas River with his forces, for the purpose of attacking STEELE, who had concentrated the forces under CABELL, COOPER and STAND WAITIE, numbering 9,000, and posted on the south side of the Canadian River, sixty miles from Fort Blunt. After a march of sixty miles in forty-eight hours, he came up to the point where the enemy had been encamped, and learned that they had divided their forces and commenced to retreat. On the 25th ult. Gen. BLUNT learned from his scouts that STEELE and COOPER were encamped twenty miles south on the Texas road, and he immediately moved in pursuit. About 10 o'clock the same day, the advance guard met a company of Choctaws, who had been sent out to watch Gen. BLUNT's movements, and killed four, taking their Captain prisoner, who informed Gen. BLUNT that they belonged to a new regiment that had arrived from the Red River, and were eight hundred strong. About eight o'clock P. M. the advance came upon the town of Perryville, which is closely surrounded with timber, when they were fired upon from two mounted howitzers, charged with canister, wounding four. Gen. BLUNT dismounted the Sixth Kansas and advanced through the timber to within three hundred yards of the barricades erected by the enemy, when a dozen shots from our howitzers made them leave in haste.

On entering the town, Gen. BLUNT was informed that the force was a strong rear guard of the enemy, who were endeavoring to remove and destroy their commissary stores.

Perryville was a regular military post and an important depot, being the only point between Boggy Depot and North Fork Town. As nearly every building contained Government stores, Gen. BLUNT directed the burning of the whole place. Quite a large amount of clothing was captured and destroyed at their depot at North Fork Town.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

CAMP ON GAINES CREEK, INDIAN TERRITORY,
Friday, Aug. 28, 1863.

This camp is about eighty miles south of Arkansas River, and is some twenty miles short of where Gen. BLUNT, with his cavalry advance, camped night before last, a little cluster of houses on a mound which has been called Perryville.

On the 22d BLUNT crossed the Arkansas at Fort Gibson, marching southwardly, and bearing to the East on the trail of STEELE, COOPER, and their combined army. He offered them battle repeatedly, which they declined, and then he started for them, but they commenced a full retreat. He followed them with the cavalry part of his force to Perryville, making his last day's march of fifty miles between sunrise and sundown.

At this place their rear guard, with two light pieces of artillery, were encountered, but quickly fled, and that too rapidly for our exhausted men and horses.

At this place a vast amount of commissary stores were left by the enemy in their retreat, they not having had time even to destroy them. Flour, bacon, beans, salt and corn were found in great abundance. They were, of course, destroyed, and then further pursuit being useless as well as impossible, the rebels on a road without a resting place till they reach Red River, and totally defeated and demoralized, as well as half starved, we took the back track, and are now on the road to Fort Smith.

This is evidently the final abandonment by the rebels of this country. They have moved off their families and driven their stock and niggers all to Texas. The country is fully restored to the possession and occupancy of the Federal Government, and it has been done by Gen. BLUNT's dauntless courage and zeal that was unwearied in spite of discouragement, dangers and delays, in spite of the refusal to him of adequate reinforcements, of orders to fall back, and innumerable "fires in the rear." There never was an army marched as his gallant army has marched. Twenty-five, thirty-five and fifty miles a day, searching an enemy to fight, through dust, over hills, under a burning sun and on short rations, shows that the veterans of Cane Hill and Prairie Grove have lost none of their powers of endurance, even if here shows only by fatiguing tramps instead of bloody and determined battle.

A dispatch to Fort Blunt this morning orders a supply train to Fort Smith, which will be permanently occupied as a post by the Army of the Frontier. We shall be there the 30th.

CHEROKEE.

Gen. Steele's Expedition—Everything Progressing Favorably.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, Sept. 9.

Official advices from Gen. STEELE to the 2d of September have reached Brownsville.

Everything was working well, and the prospects of complete success were flattering.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 12.

AN EXPERIMENTAL GUN.

An experimental gun of 20 inches diameter of bore, 116,000 pounds weight, and throwing a solid shot of 1,000 pounds, with a charge of powder of 100 pounds, is now being cast at Mr. CHARLES KNAPP's Fort Pitt Foundry, at Pittsburgh. It is believed that it will not be long before we shall see in our service guns of 30 inches diameter of bore.

PROGRESS IN SEA-COAST ARTILLERY.

At the commencement of the rebellion there was not in the military service of the United States a single *rifled* sea-coast gun, with the exception of two or three experimental pieces, whose merits and efficiency were then undetermined. The system of sea-coast artillery at that time in use comprised the following, viz.: 18, 24, 32-pounder guns, and 8 and 10-inch columbiads and sea-coast howitzers, together with 10 and 13-inch mortars for vertical fire, and 24-pounder howitzers for flank defence.

THE REBEL STRENGTH LAST JUNE.

From reliable data it is ascertained that the rebels crossed the Potomac in June last with about 80,000 men and 392 pieces of artillery, among them a large number of 24 and 32-pounders. They outnumbered us in the second day's fight about 50 pieces of artillery and 25,000 men. On the day previous to the battle of the 1st of July, LEE's Quartermasters drew 73,983 rations. In the third day's fight both armies were, in round numbers, exactly equal.

OPERATIONS OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Application is now pending in the General Land Office for the adjustment of the claim of Illinois to five per centum on the Indian Reservation within the limits of that State, rating the lands at $1 25 per acre, under the act of Congress of March 3, 1857, regulating the settlement of certain accounts between the United States and the State of Mississippi and other States.

A BOGUS STORY.

Gen. CESSER denies the story published in one of your cotemporaries that he recently crossed the Rappahannock and held a political conversation with a rebel Colonel named HILL. The detailed account of the conversation between the General and his inquiring rebel friend is purely a fancy sketch.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 12.

NO DRAFT IN INDIANA.

There will be no draft in Indiana under the present call. She has furnished 93,895 three-years troops. Her quota under the call of the Government in 1861 and 1862 was 65,394—making an excess in favor of the State of 28,501. The number enrolled in the first class, under the present draft, is 114,163. One-fifth of the number is the quota called for by the Government, viz.: 26,832, which is 1,669 less than the excess furnished by the State of three years men in 1861 and 1862. Gov. MORTON to-day accomplished the object of his visit to Washington in the settlement of the question as above stated.

SATISFACTORY INSPECTION OF THE NAVY-YARDS BY SECRETARY WELLS.

The Secretary of the Navy having returned from his brief visit to the several Navy-yards, expresses his gratification with the progress making in the construction and repairs of vessels, and the energy with which every branch of the varied business of the yards is conducted. The number of men employed was never greater than at the present time.

CAPTURE OF HON. JOHN C. UNDERWOOD BY GUERRILLAS.

Judge JOHN C. UNDERWOOD, of West Virginia, was captured yesterday by a party of rebel guerrillas, near his former residence at Occoquan. He is to be sent to Richmond.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S RESIGNATION REJECTED.

The President has received the resignation of Gen. BURNSIDE, but refuses to accept it, and requests him to remain in command in East Tennessee, which he has liberated from the rebel control.

NO TIDINGS OF THE UNITED STATES BRIG BAINBRIDGE FROM CHARLESTON.

The Navy Department learns by a telegram that the gunboat *Massachusetts*, just arrived at Fortress Monroe, heard nothing of the United States brig *Bainbridge*, reported to have been seen off Charleston.

Capt. JOHN RODGERS has been detached, sick, from the command of the *Canonicus*, and is waiting for orders.

NAVAL CHANGES.

Commander E. G. PARROTT has been detached from the command of the *Augusta* and ordered to the command of the *Canonicus*.

Lieut. A. T. MACKENZIE's orders to the Naval Academy have been revoked, and he is ordered to the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

Indian Troubles.

LEAVENWORTH, Saturday, Sept. 12.

The steamer *Shreveport* arrived from Upper Missouri last night. She left Gen. SIBLEY's command Aug. 24. He was then marching to a point eighty miles above, where about 6,000 Sioux were encamped, with the intention of capturing or destroying them. The Indians were very hostile all the way down to Fort Pierre.

Near the mouth of the Yellow Stone River the crew of the *Shreveport* and the Indians had a three hours' fight, in which three of the former and forty of the latter were killed.

Nearly every place where the boat attempted a landing they found Indians prepared to attack them.

On several occasions the crew were compelled to cut the cable and let the boat float into the stream.

A party of thirty miners, who started down on a flat boat from Milk River, are supposed to have been killed by the Indians.

Another Speech from Darcy McGee.

CANADA MUST DEFEND OR AMERICANIZE HERSELF.

QUEBEC, Saturday, Sept. 12.

In the Canadian Parliament the Militia bills have passed to a second reading.

DARCY MCGEE made another speech last night, and in alluding to the military preparations of the Federal Government at Kennebec, Rouse's Point and Cleveland, declared that Canada must immediately prepare for defence, or deliberately proceed to Americanize herself.

Arrival of the U. S. Steam Supply-ship Newbern.

NAMES OF HER OFFICERS.

The U. S. steam supply-ship *Newbern*, T. A. HARRIS, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commanding, from the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and 24 hours from Fortress Monroe, arrived last evening. She brings as passenger Acting Abaistant Paymaster H. S. BRADFORD, U. S. N.

LIST OF OFFICERS.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commanding, T. A. HARRIS; Acting Master and Ex-Officer, William B. Sheldone; Acting Master, J. H. Richardson; Acting Ensigns, Charles Millett and Milton Webster; Acting Assistant Surgeon, John E. Cobb; Acting Assistant Paymaster, E. N. Cushing; Acting First Assistant Engineer, Isaac Maples; Acting Master's Mates, G. C. Williams, C. F. Nixon and J. P. Jones; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, F. C. Lomas, John Quinn and Samuel Hoffman; Captain's Clerk, James Lemon; Paymaster's Clerk, H. Y. Steele.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
PHALON & SON, St. Nicholas Hotel.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

French China
DINNER SETS, richly decorated or plain.
TEA SETS, richly decorated or plain.
TOILET SETS, richly decorated or plain.
FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c., &c.
HAVILAND, MERRITT & CO., Importers,
No. 500 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Batcheler's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Returned to the City.
Dr. B. C. PERRY, the Dermatologist, having filled his Boston engagement, can now be consulted at his office, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York, for all diseases of the Scalp, Loss of Hair, Premature Blanching, Moth, Freckles, and all cutaneous diseases.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 189 Broadway.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Gray's Premium Hair Restorative will Restore gray hair to its original color: will cause hair to grow on bald heads. Depot No. 301 Broadway. For sale by all druggists.

Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Oriental Baths.—ELECTRO-MAGNETIC AND UMIGATED VAPOR BATHS, at Nos. 6 and 8 4th-av., ear Cooper Union. Elegant apartments for both ladies nd gentlemen. Open from 7 A. M. to 10 o'clock P. M.

Trusses, &c.—H RSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

WINTERS—HURD.—By Rev. Alexander McGlashan, pastor of the Mariner's Church, at his residence, No. 89 Madison-st., Mr. WILLIAM WINTERS and Miss MARY ELIZABETH HURD, both of this City.

DIED.

AUSTIN.—On Wednesday, Sept. 9, after a short illness, DANIEL AUSTIN, of Brooklyn, member of the Graduating Class of Dartmouth College, aged 21 years.

Funeral services will be held at Plymouth Church, at 2 o'clock Sabbath afternoon, Sept. 13. Relatives are invited to the house of his uncle, Edward E. Bowen, No. 45 Willow-st., at 1½ o'clock, without further notice.

BALCH.—On Friday, Sept. 11, WILLIAM HENRY, infant son of William Delos and Ellen M. Balch, aged 2 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of H. B. Melville, No. 129 Amity-st., on Monday, Sept. 14, at 10 o'clock A. M.

BLACKETT.—In Tremont, on Saturday, Sept. 12, JOHN BLACKETT, in the 50th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 11½ o'clock, on Monday, Sept. 14, at his late residence in Tremont. His remains will be interred at Cypress Hill Cemetery. Carriages will be at the 26th-st. Depot to meet the 1 P. M. train of the Harlem Railroad.

DAVIS.—Suddenly, on Friday, Sept. 11, JAMES DAVIS, late merchant of this City.

Funeral services will take place at his late residence, No. 114 East 30th-st., on Monday, Sept. 14, at 4 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

JOHNSON.—In this City, on Friday, Sept. 11, JAMES EDWIN, son of Stephen and Margaret Johnson, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 53 East 21st-st., on Tuesday, Sept. 15, at 11½ o'clock. Service will be held in St. Andrew's Church, Richmond, S. I., at 3 o'clock P. M.

MARTLING.—In Centreville, S. I., CHARITY M., wife of Joseph B. H. Martling, aged 39 years, 1 month and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, Sept. 14, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, Centreville, S. I., without further invitation.

PHILLIPS.—In Chicago, Ill., on Thursday, Sept. 10, SARAH M. PHILLIPS, wife of A. H. Phillips.

Notice of the funeral in Monday's paper.

SPARLING.—On Saturday, Sept. 12, after a short but severe illness, MARIA ELIZABETH, daughter of Thomas and Susan M. Sparling, aged 24 years, 9 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are most respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 51 3d-st., on Monday, Sept. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M.

VAN COTT.—On Saturday morning, Sept. 12, ISABELLA VIRGINIA, daughter of John and Isabella Van Cott.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, Sept. 14, at 2½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, 214½ Broome-st.

WIDMAYER.—In Stapleton, S. I., on Saturday, Sept. 12, AMELIA, daughter of George and Johannah Widmayer, aged 24 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, on Monday, Sept 14, at 11 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in readiness at the foot of Whitehall-st., for the 1 P. M. boat from Staten Island, to convey the friends to Greenwood Cemetery, where the remains are to be interred. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 481.—Sept. 12, 1863.
60, 63, 29, 24, 34, 40, 7, 5, 78, 30, 43, 17, 44

KENTUCKY, CLASS 482.—Sept. 12, 1863.
33, 46, 8, 38, 72, 44, 13, 25, 15, 50, 45, 30, 17, 78, 69, 40.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

MOURNING GOODS.
FALL IMPORTATIONS.
We have now ready for inspection a very large and most desirable stock of
BLACK SILKS,
And without lustre, in every grade, with
HALF MOURNING SILKS IN GREAT VARIETY,
ENGLISH and FRENCH BOMBAZINES, MERINOES, DELAINES, EMPRESS EUGENIE, CANTON TAMISE and HENRIETTA CLOTHS,
Besides an immense Stock of
SECOND MOURNING DRESS GOODS—some rare novelties;
ALSO,
BONNETS, CLOAKS, SHAWLS, EMBROIDERIES, &c., &c.
Call and examine.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 561 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

COLGATE & CO.'S
XX
STARCH.
The only perfectly pure Starch sold in this City, being made without the use of either acids or alkali. For sale by
COLGATE & CO.,
Soap, Candle and Starch Manufacturers,
No. 6 DUTCH-ST.,
between John and Fulton sts.

CABINET FURNITURE
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
$100,000 WORTH OF FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.
In consequence of the falling off in our whole business, we offer our own manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices.
Consisting of Parlor, Library, Dining and Bedroom suites, made of selected material, and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted.
PLEASE examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.
WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
122 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk
Grand, Essex and Houston-st. stages pass close by.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST-MARSHAL,
EIGHTH DISTRICT, No. 1,303 Broadway,

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 14TH inst., the Board of Enrollment will be in session from 9 A. M. until 2 P. M. daily, to hear claims for exemption. There will be no evening sessions unless the interests of the service and the public convenience will be served thereby.
SPENCER KIRBY, Commissioner.
GEO. F. WOODWARD, Surgeon.
BENJ. P. MANIERRE,
Provost-Marshal.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW
why Western and Southern people have torpid livers, read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free, at the principal newspaper depots throughout the country, at R. WARNER'S, No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the author, Dr. R. R. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

RELIGIOUS NOT

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Sept. 12, 1863.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81...Reg.105⅛	500 Am. Coal Co........67⅛
500 Treas. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes..Fe.&Aug.105⅛	300 Hud. River R......131
4,000 do..............105¼	100 do..............132
26,000 do..Oct.&Ap.107	500 Harlem R..........131
13,000 U.S. 6s. 1-yr. c. N. 99⅝	500 do..............132
20,000 Mo. State 6s...... 69	500 do..............133
15,000 do.............. 69⅛	400 do..............134
10,000 do.............. 69⅛	1100 Reading R........113
4,000 N. C. State 6s.... 65⅛	1200 do..............113⅛
20,000 Hud R. 3d M....125	500 do..............113⅝
1,000 A.& T.H.2 M.P... 92	1000 Mich. Cen. R......117
10,000 Alt.& T. H. In. B. 84	450 do..........b10.117¼
4,000 C.& N.W. 1st M.. 87⅛	2400 M. S. & N. I........ 82
14,000 C.&N.W. 2d M.... 65	1500 do.............. 83
3,000 Mil.& P.DuC.1M.103¾	100 do..........b10 83
10,000 P.,F.W.&C.3d b30 85	1600 do.............. 83⅛
2,000 Mich. S. S. F....111	150 Ill. Cen F. S......114
20,000 Am. Gold........129	1200 Ill. Cen. R. S......121
3,000 do..............128⅞	500 do..............120⅛
500 Canton Co........s10 31⅛	500 do..............120¾
50 Del. & H.Ca.Co.....159	12000 Ill.Cen. Can. B.S.104
250 Cumb. Coal. Prf... 29⅛	500 Clev. & P. R....... 95
700 do.............. 29¼	1000 do.............. 95⅛
1500 do.............. 29	100 do..........b10 96
50 Quicksilv. M.Co.... 63	1500 do.............. 95¼
100 Bucks Co. L.Co... 2⅛	300 Gal. & Chic. R..b30.104⅛
500 do.............. 2	100 do..............104
50 Pacific M.S.Co.....214	500 do..............103¾
50 do..............212	1000 do..............103⅛
100 N.Y. Cen. R........128	250 Clev. & Tol. R.......114
100 do..............128⅛	1550 Chi. & R. Is........104
2000 do..............129	100 do..............103⅛
500 do..............129⅛	400 do..............103¾
500 do..............129¾	100 do..........s30.103¾
300 do..............129⅞	100 do..........b10.104
100 do..............130	200 do..........b10.104¼
100 do..........b10 130	700 Mil. & P. D.C.R.... 65
100 do..........s30.129⅛	200 do.............. 65¼
400 Erie R..............101	100 do.............. 65⅛
1000 do..............101⅛	100 Tol. & Wab......... 71⅛
25 do..............102	300 Pitt., F. W. & C.... 75
700 do..............101⅜	250 do.............. 76
2000 do..............101⅛	300 do.............. 77
100 do..........b15.101¾	200 A. & T. H. R........ 58
100 do..........s10.101½	50 Al. & Ter. H. P..... 77
50 do..........b10.101⅛	100 Chic. & N. W...b30 34⅛
100 do..........b15 102	500 do.............. 33
100 Erie Railway Pr....102	150 Chic. & Alt. R..... 73

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 Amer. Gold...s3.129	100 Hudson R. R.......134
5,000 Mo. St. 6s.......69⅛	200 Reading R.........114⅛
550 Cumb. Coal Prf.... 29½	100 M.S. & N. I.......c 84
100 Canton Co.......... 31	100 do.............. 84⅛
100 do.............. 31¼	50 do.............c 84⅛
400 Quartz H.M.Co.... 19	100 do............b3 84¼
450 Bucks Co. L. Co.... 2¼	200 do.............. 84¼
250 N. Y. Cen. R...s30.130½	1300 do.............c 84¼
100 do............c.130½	100 do............b3 84¾
100 do..............130½	100 do...........b10 85
200 do..............130⅛	100 Ill. Cen. R.S......123⅛
100 do...........s3.130⅝	200 Clev. & Pitts. R..s3 96
100 Erie Railway.......103	500 do.............. 96⅛
300 do...........b3.103	400 do...........s10 96½
400 do..............102⅛	100 Gal. & Chi. R......104
300 do............c.102¼	100 Chi. & R. I. R.....106⅛
400 do..............102⅞	100 do..............106¼
50 do............b3 102⅞	100 P., F.W. & C.R.... 78
250 do..............102¾	100 do.............. 78⅛
400 Har. Railroad......135	200 do.............. 78¼
200 do..............136	100 do.............. 78
200 do...........s3.136	100 Chic. & Alt........ 75
300 Erie Railway Pr....103¾	

Saturday, Sept. 12—P. M.

The turn of speculation on the Railway Shares, to-day, was in favor of the *Bear* interest. The fall from yesterday is 2@3 ₩ cent., with a very feverish state of things on the Street after the adjournment of the Board. Much of the selling—particularly of Erie and some of the Western Shares—is said to be for *short* account, the disposition in this direction being stronger than when Stocks were 10 or 15 ₩ cent. higher. There was no general pressure for Money among the *Bull* operators, while there was considerable borrowing of Stocks, for cash delivery, by the other party. There was only one session of the regular Board. At the 1 o'clock meeting of the Public Board, there was a recovery of 1@1½ ₩ cent. in Railway prices, but this was partially lost again later in the day. The other departments of the list show no important changes from Friday. Late in the afternoon the following quotations were made on the Street, as compared with Friday night. Gold, after selling through most of the day at 128⅞@129, rallied to 129⅞@130 ₩ cent., on the delay in capturing Charleston:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
Gold Coin	129⅞	130	Harlem Pref	132	130
U.S. 6s, 1881	107	107	Mich. Central	117⅛	117
N. Y. Central	132	129¾	Mich. Southern	83⅜	83
Erie	103¼	102⅛	Mich Guarant'd	128⅛	127
Erie Preferred	103¼	103	Illinois Cen	123	122
Hudson	137	134	Pittsburgh	96⅛	95
Pacific Mail	219	212	Fort Wayne	79	77⅛
Harlem	138	136	Rock Island	105¼	104¼
Canton	32⅛	31½	Northwest	34½	34
Prairie du Chien	70	66	Galena	105⅛	104¾
Treas. Cer., new	99⅛	99⅛	Reading	115⅛	114
Toledo	116	113⅛	Quicksilver	65⅛	63

The market for Money to the Brokers closed at 7 ₩ cent. on miscellaneous collateral, and 6 ₩ cent. on Government and other select Securities. The rates on prime Merchant paper are 5½@6½ ₩ cent. Exchange on London 142@142½ ₩ cent. in the afternoon, though lower sales were made early in the day before the turn in Gold. The export of Gold and Silver to-day is $485,000, and for the whole week $789,000. The receipts of the Treasury for the Popular Loan to-day amount to $194,400.

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

Mechanics'..........115	Market..............103⅛
Union...............112	Continental.......... 96
Tradesmen's.........109	St. Nicholas.........100
Butchers & Drovers'.125	Marine..............155
Commerce............103	Imp. and Traders'...108⅛
Bank of N. America.104	Park................125

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s..........107	Al. & T. H. 2ds pref.... 91
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R'l Est.102	Al. & T. H. 2d. Inc.... 83⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64......103	Chi. & N. W. S. F.....100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76......113	Chi. & N.W. 1st m..... 87⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Con. '76.125	Chi. & N. W. 2d m..... 65
Erie fourths, '80.......109	Tol. & Wab. seconds.... 92
Erie fifths, '88........107	Gal. & Chic. Extd......112
Buff. N.Y.&E. firsts '77.107	Clev. & Tol. S. F......110⅛
Hud. R. thirds, '75.....124	New-Jersey C. firsts...102
Har. firsts, '64........101	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts.106
Mich. C. 1sts, '82......120	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds...102
Chi. B. & Q. firsts.....120	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds.. 83
Ill. Central, '75.......116	Clev. & Pitts. thirds...100

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United State was as follows: Receipts, $1,840,154 06, including for Customs, $317,700; Payments, $2,026,620 65; Balance, $26,910,288 01.

An Interesting Scrap of History.

From the Detroit Advertiser.

The following interesting document, now in the possession of an officer of the Ninth Michigan infantry, was found recently in Winchester, Tenn., having been in the possession of the family of Mr. Turney, formerly United States Senator from Tennessee. The agreement is in his handwriting. The signatures are autographs:

We will avail ourselves of any and every means, which a majority of those signing this paper may determine, to prevent the admission of California as a State, unless her southern boundary be reduced to thirty-six degrees thirty minutes; and, if California be admitted with the boundaries prescribed, that such admission be allowed only after the people of California shall have assented thereto. This admission may be allowed, if necessary, by a proclamation of the President.

H. L. TURNEY,	A. P. BUTLER,
D. R. ATCHINSON,	D. L. YULEE,
PIERRE SOULE,	JEFF. DAVIS,
JERE. CLEMENS,	J. M. MASON,
D. R. W. BARNWELL,	JACKSON MORTON.

August 2, 1850.

On the back of this paper was indorsed the following in Mr. Turney's handwriting:

August.—Mr. Soule moved that we resist, by all parliament means, the passage of the bill, and the vote stood as follows: For the motion were Messrs. Davis, Turney, Soule, Morton, Yulee—5. Against it were Messrs. Barnwell, Butler, Mason, Hunter, Atchison—5. Lost by a tie vote.

The reader familiar with the debates of that day will recall the circumstances under which the above pledge was probably made. The Southern leaders, as is well known, were opposed to the admission of California as a Free State, contending that it would break the balance of power, which had been so carefully maintained in keeping the number of Free and Slave States equal, and thus endanger the rights of the South. It became apparent, however, that California could not be kept out of the Union, and that it must come in as a Free State. An effort was made by the amendment of Senator Foote, of Mississippi, to fix the southern boundary of that State on the line of 36 deg. 30 min., with the intention of organizing the Territory of Colorado, south of that line, and subsequently bringing this in as a Slave State. The above secret agreement shows how clearly the leading Southern men saw that freedom was getting the advantage, and how desperately they were prepared to resist. As is well known, they utterly failed. We should say that Mr. Foote was willing the State should be admitted with the boundaries she presented, and the division made afterward. Mr. Davis opposed this, and advocated the division before the admission, contending that after admission the whole Territory would come under the operation of the Wilmot Proviso. It will be seen that Foote's name is not appended to the above. This secret agreement is now doubtless brought to light for the first time.

—Mr. Barksdale is a candidate for reëlection to the rebel Congress from Mississippi; as a matter of course he is stumping his district.

THE DRAFT.

Communication from the Judge-Advocate-General of the State of New-York, Relative to Exemptions Under the Conscription Act.

Office of the Judge-Advocate-General of the State of New-York, New-York, Aug. 28, 1863.

To the Relief Committee of the Corporation of the City of New-York:

Gentlemen: I cheerfully comply with your request to specify the cases in which persons are entitled to exemption from conscription. It shall be borne in mind that they are divisible into two classes: 1st, those who are wrongfully enrolled; and, 2d, those who are specially excepted by the Conscription act. This is an important distinction, as the places of those of the first class cannot be supplied by other persons, while every exempt of the second class must be replaced by one of the persons drawn in the contingent fifty per cent.; the sole object of that additional draft being to fill the vacancies caused by the exemptions of the second class, and the last in order of those persons additionally drawn, who are not required to fill such vacancies, must be discharged. I proceed to enumerate the cases of the first-class, being those of

WRONGFUL ENROLLMENT.

1. *Aliens.*—Persons not born in the United States, who have never been naturalized, are not liable to the Conscription, unless they have declared their intention to become citizens. A desire has been manifested to include aliens who have voted at popular elections. Aside from the doubt, whether a man can lawfully be required to answer questions upon such a point, it is certain that a person who is not a citizen, and who has not made a declaration of his intention to become a citizen, based upon a renunciation of his former allegiance, cannot be compelled to serve as a conscript, whether he has voted or not. This point has been judicially decided in Wisconsin.

2. *Persons under or over Age.*—No person is liable to the Conscription, unless he was, on the 1st of July, 1863, 20 years of age; and no married man is liable, if he was, on that day, 35 years of age; and no unmarried man if he was, on that day, forty-five years of age. If a man completed his twentieth year, on or after that day, he is exempt; or, if a married man completed his thirty-fifth, or an unmarried man his forty-fifth year, on or before that day, he is also exempt.

No person is entitled to exemption as a married man unless he has a wife living. A widower with children may, however, be entitled to another exemption, as hereinafter stated.

3. *Non-residents.*—No drafted person can be held as a conscript, unless the card or ballot on which his name is drawn, correctly states the place of his residence at the time the enrollment was made. Though the place stated is in the Ward in which he resides, if he did not reside at that place he must be discharged. Of course mere clerical errors are not regarded.

As the names of some persons have been drawn twice in the same Ward, and as large numbers of persons have their places of business or labor in the Wards in which they reside, the necessity of requiring a correct statement of each person's residence, in order to avoid, with certainty, the danger and wrong of a double enrollment, is obvious. The fact that a man's name is drawn only once or twice from the wheel, does not prove that it was not contained in the wheel a greater number of times. To secure the people against a wrongful enrollment, the Provost-Marshal-General has established the rule, that if the man is not enrolled at the place of his residence, the Government is the loser; and that no man shall be held on an enrollment at a place other than his residence. If a person has changed his residence since the enrollment was made, he is nevertheless liable, if, at the time of the enrollment, he resided at the place stated.

There is no single rule by which to determine absolutely the place of a man's residence. If an elector resides more or less at each of several places, he is usually allowed, for the purpose of voting, to select one of them as his residence; but the residence of a drafted person must be determined upon the facts of the case. If a man have a family, his residence is generally where they reside. If a single man, the place where he keeps his clothes and usually sleeps, is generally, his residence; but a man may sleep five or six nights in the week at one place, and only one or two nights at the place where he really resides. If circumstances denote any place as a man's home, that place is generally regarded as his residence. Any doubt in respect to residence is to be passed upon by the Enrolling Board, and their decision will be final, unless reversed at Washington.

4. *Persons in the Military Service of the United States, on the 3d of March, 1863.*—This exemption includes only officers, musicians and privates, and not sutlers, clerks and other *attachés* of the army. A person to be exempted must have been in the service on the day above specified. If he was previously mustered out of the service, or subsequently mustered in, he is not exempt.

A person entitled to exemption on any of the grounds above stated, should make his claim on that ground, and not upon any of those hereinafter stated. If wrongfully enrolled and discharged on that account, no person can be required to serve in his place. If he should omit to plead his wrongful enrollment, and, instead, should claim and obtain the benefit of any of the grounds of the exemption hereinafter stated, he would be guilty of a wrong, because he would, by so doing, compel some other man to serve as a conscript in his place. Of course, if the decision upon the first ground of exemption was adverse, he could then interpose any other claim to exemption that he might have.

It may be added here, that the places of unknown and absent persons, drawn as conscripts, are not to be filled by other persons. If, from vague or false information, or any other cause, fictitious names have been enrolled, they wrongfully made part of the basis upon which the quota of conscripts required from the district was fixed; but the Government endeavors to remedy that wrong, by providing that, if such persons are drawn as conscripts, others shall not be required to serve in their places.

In the case of absentees, the burden of procuring their services devolves, by the law which declares them to be deserters, upon the Government. The Government may not be able to procure their services, but it cannot make up the loss by requiring other persons to serve for them. In none of the cases I have specified above can the places of the persons exempt or absent be supplied out of the contingent fifty per cent. If an Enrolling Board should require other persons to supply such places, its action would be in violation of the instructions of the Provost-Marshal-General, and a fraud upon the persons thereby wrongfully required to serve as conscripts.

So, also, a drafted person who commutes by the payment of three hundred dollars is considered by the law to have thereby furnished a substitute, and no drafted person can be compelled to serve in his place. It is claimed by some that the person making such a payment will be liable to another draft within three years, but the language of the Conscription act, and, indeed, its whole plan, sustains the contrary opinion.

The second class includes the exceptions specially made by the Conscription act, and may be termed

EXEMPTIONS BY LAW.

1. *Persons "Physically or Mentally Unfit for Service."*—The grounds upon which such unfitness may be claimed are too numerous to be specified. The pressure of the Conscription act has developed in other places the existence of many maladies, with very scientific names, which were before unknown to the public generally. The result may be the same here.

The law calls for "able-bodied" men who are not "physically or mentally unfit for service." It would be a useless expense to the Government to compel the services of those who cannot perform a soldier's duty, and endure the fatigue and hardship to which he is necessarily subject. For this reason I apprehend that the Enrolling Board will be found as ready in this City, as they have generally been elsewhere, to discharge all who, in good faith, can claim to be unfit for the service.

2. *Only Sons of Dependent Widows.*—The words of the law are: "The only son, liable to military duty, of a widow, dependent upon his labor for support." The intention of the author of this provision was, probably, not to leave a widow dependent for support upon a son under twenty years of age. The language, however, is so broad, that if all the sons of a dependent widow, except one, are exempt, even if they are married men over thirty-five, that one is also exempt.

If more than one son is liable to military duty, none of those liable are exempt, unless the widow is aged or infirm, as will presently appear.

3. *Only Sons of Aged and Infirm Parents.*—The law says: "The only son of aged or infirm parent or parents dependent upon his labor for support;" and it further provides that, "where there are two or more sons of aged or infirm parents, subject to draft, the father, or if he be dead, the mother may elect which son shall be exempt." It is clear that an aged or infirm parent, dependent upon the labor of a son or sons, is entitled absolutely to the exemption of one son, but the Judge-Advocate-General of the United States has given to the law a more liberal construction, and, by his advice, the Enrolling Boards are instructed to exempt one son of an aged or infirm parent, even if the parent be not dependent. In order to prevent the attempted use of this provision by parents to benefit more than one son by waiting until the completion of the draft, and then claiming exemption for whichever son was drafted; or one of them, if more than one was drafted, the Government requires the selection to be made before the draft. This rule has been modified, so that, if all are drafted, one may be subsequently selected for exemption. An aged or infirm parent is entitled to select for exemption a son subject to draft, though the parent has other sons who are exempt.

A parent is aged or infirm, within the meaning of the law, who is too old or infirm to be reasonably expected to provide for his or her own support.

4. *Only Brothers of "Children not Twelve Years old, Having Neither Father or Mother Dependent upon his Labor for Support."*—The law does not say expressly that if there is only one brother liable to military duty he shall be exempt, but such is manifestly its intention, for it would be absurd to take away the only brother twenty years old, and leave the small children dependent upon a brother under twenty.

5. *Fathers of Motherless Children under Twelve Years of Age.*—If the father has another wife, she is not the mother of the children of a prior wife, within the meaning of the law; and if the children of the deceased wife are under twelve years of age the father is entitled to exemption.

The law uses in this case, as in the previous cases of only sons and brothers, the words, "dependent upon his labor for support." The meaning of this phrase is that the parents or children must be without sufficient separate means of their own for support, and dependent upon the aid of the son, or brother, or father, who claims exemption on that account. The Judge-Advocate-General of the United States has suggested the proper test to be, whether or not the aid so received is mainly the support of those by whom it is received. This seems to be fair and just. The fact that aid has previously been rendered is presumptive proof of dependence.

The extent of "support" necessary to dependent parents and children is varied by circumstances. It is not the intention of the law to take away the son, or brother, or father, if thereby dependent parents or children will be reduced from the condition in which they have previously lived.

The word "labor" includes all the means of earning money, or its equivalent, whether they are of a physical or of an intellectual character. The storekeeper and the mechanic, in that sense, both labor; and it makes no difference whether a man's hand steadies a hod or drives a pen. All labor, within the meaning of the law, who use either muscle or brain for the purpose of production or gain.

6. *Two persons* from any family and household of father and sons, in case two of the same family and household are now "in the military service of the United States, as non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates." To secure the benefit of this exemption, there must be two members now in the service. The fact that one or more members have died in the service is not available.

The father and sons must also live together, "in the same family and household," to secure for any of their number the benefit of this exemption.

7. *Persons who have been convicted of any felony.*

The places of all persons included in the second class of exemptions, above stated, who may claim and obtain exemption, will be supplied from the contingent of fifty per cent., in the order in which they were drawn. Of course these latter have the right of exemption to which other drafted persons are entitled.

I have reviewed the grounds of exemption with sufficient fullness for practical use; and I am not aware of any variance, except as stated, between the statement above made, and the instructions contained in the circulars of the Provost-Marshal-General to his subordinates. Yours, respectfully,

NELSON J. WATERBURY.

Non-Allowance of the Excess of Quota under Former Calls.

After trying to do so, it is found impracticable to allow, on the present Draft, the excess over quotas under former calls. The reasons are given in a letter to Hon. Freeman Clarke, of Rochester, which we subjoin:

War Department, Provost-Marshal-General's Office, Washington, D. C., Aug. 27, 1863.

Hon. Freeman Clarke, M. C., Rochester, N. Y.:

Sir: The proposition contained in my letter to Gov. Andrew was made to relieve a case of local hardship, and without any intention of making it general, or supposing that it would be so considered. The numerous applications made by various towns and other small organizations, soon satisfied me that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to find any principle of adjustment which would apply to all or even any great number of cases. I was under the impression that the scheme devised and suggested to Gov. Seymour and others would be of some practical effect, which was to ascertain the names of men claimed to have been furnished, and compare them with the muster-in rolls on file in the War Department.

In one or two instances, where this has been attempted, it is found to be a very extensive labor, and no adequate results have been arrived at, and the time which would be taken up with the claims of all who chose to make them would cause so much delay as to defeat the object in view, and also interfere seriously with other important business.

An earnest and faithful effort has been made to carry out the plan, but the very effort has brought out so many difficulties and complications which I did not foresee, and developed so many obstacles which cannot be overcome, that I am at last compelled to abandon the idea. I wrote to Gov. Andrew under the impression that the matter was one affecting only a limited section, and could be quickly attended to, but it has so much increased that now, even if the claims of towns would all be adjusted and granted, it would almost neutralize the effect of the draft, and to raise men enough from the towns which admit a deficiency would be impossible.

While I thus frankly admit my inability to do what I contemplated and give my reasons for it, I can at least ask and hope for acquiescence in a decision which has become unavoidable. The previous actions of towns and counties in excess, show that they possess a patriotic sense of the necessity, the absolute necessity, of pressing to a vigorous conclusion the war upon which we stand or fall as a nation, and of providing men and means for the purpose. I therefore rely upon their patriotism and their interest in a return of peace and prosperity, to abate a little these claims for previous generosity, and, if drafted, to assume the honor which awaits them of being the winners of the last victory.

No one appreciates more than I do the propriety of making, and even insisting upon having due credit allowed for the service already rendered and the sacrifices already endured, but in attempting this, it will not do to yield the great point of providing means of making a speedy termination of the war, and a thousand men *now* may save the necessity of calling for *ten* thousand in the future.

It is proper for me to inform you also that the Secretary of War has decided that he has no authority under the laws of Congress to deduct the overplus of volunteers which may have been furnished by towns, from the quota now ordered by draft from these towns.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

Official copy:
(Signed,) Chauncey M. Keem,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

The Conscription Act.

JUDGE CADWALLADER'S OPINION ESTABLISHING ITS CONSTITUTIONALITY.

We have already announced that Judge Cadwallader, of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, had delivered an opinion establishing the constitutionality of the Conscription act. The following paragraphs are from the decision in question:

"The powers conferred by the Constitution upon Congress to raise and support armies and make rules for their government are distinct from the powers which are conferred on it as to the militia of the respective States. Until the act in question, the National armies had been raised by voluntary enlistment. The system of enrollment and draft had long been matured as to the militia of the States; but, until the Summer of 1862, the utmost penalty for not serving when drafted from such militia for the service of the United States had been pecuniary, with limited imprisonment for non-payment.

The act of Congress, of 17th July, 1862, authorized impressment into the military service of the United States of those persons drafted from the militia, under that act, who, when ordered to attend at the place of muster, disobeyed. The specific power of impressment had not been previously conferred. But under the former system, though the fine for not serving had, when received, been considered an equivalent for service, the payment had nevertheless been enforced or the penalty of imprisonment inflicted by *courts-martial.* When the money was not otherwise collected, the constitutionality of this former jurisdiction of *courts-martial* may be considered as established, (5 Wheaton, 1.) It would not have been constitutional if disobedience to attend at a place of muster had not been a military offence. Congress, unless it had the power of absolutely subjecting a drafted person to military rule from the time of the draft, could not have thus made his disobedience before he was mustered into service a *military offence.*

The act of Congress of 1795 which fixed the time of arrival at the place of rendezvous as the period of the commencement of military service, might, constitutionally, in the opinion of the Supreme Court, have made the time of draft the period. The constitutionality of the act of 17th July, 1862, when the question was considered here in March last, in McCall's case, appeared therefore to be established by authority. If the question had been thought an open one, the same view of the effect of the Constitution would have been taken.

The act of March 3, 1863, has adopted a like system on an extended scale, for the purpose of raising national armies, independently of the militia of the States. Under the former laws which have been mentioned, a question such as that now under consideration could not arise. The questions under those laws could only have been that of a military court's exercise of jurisdiction over a person who, having been lawfully drafted, already owed military service. There could not have been any dispute that the primary question whether he had been lawfully drafted, or was liable to serve, was open to decision by the ordinary tribunals under a writ of *habeas corpus.* Here, however, the question is whether a military commission can decide the original question of liability to serve so absolutely as to deprive all other tribunals of cognizance of it. The enactments of the law in question are not so arranged that its provisions for the preparatory enrollment, and those for the draft, are always separated. They must, however, be kept distinct when they are considered with reference to the Constitution. The most unlimited system of enrollment could not be constitutionally objectionable. But a system of drafting might be arbitrary and latitudinarian to such an extent as to encroach upon constitutional rights. The constitutional authority to enact the law which is under consideration was derived exclusively from the power to raise armies. It cannot be enlarged under the authority which the Constitution also confers to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying the powers delegated, this one included, into execution."

After citing the provision of the act, the Judge says: "This review of the principal enactment of the law suffices to indicate its general purposes. The organization of armies under it is to cease on the termination of the civil war, for whose exigencies it provides; and the term of service of those drafted under it cannot exceed three years, though the war should continue longer. Such limitations of the time would have prevented the compulsory requirement of military service from being unconstitutional, though it had included every able-bodied male inhabitant."

The remainder of the opinion discusses the administration of the powers conferred upon the Board of Enrollment, in which it is held, as before stated, that "a statute which, in relation to summary proceedings before a military commission, enacts that this decision shall be *final*, does not necessarily make the decision *conclusive* as to the *right* which was in question.

The provisions of the fourteenth section of the act of Congress of 3d March, 1863, chapter 75, requiring the presentation by drafted persons of all claims of exemption to the Board of Enrollment, and making the Board's decision *final*, do not in the case of an exempt, whose claim of exemption has been duly presented to the Board and disallowed, preclude the subsequent consideration of a writ of *habeas corpus*, of the question of his right of exemption."

The Siege of Charleston.

WHY THE SHELLING OF THE CITY WAS DISCONTINUED.

From the Boston Journal, Sept. 7.

A gentleman of much intelligence, recently from Morris Island, where he had unusual facilities for observation and gathering information, has communicated to us a variety of interesting facts connected with the siege of Charleston, which throw much light on the state of affairs there. He informs us that the reason why Gen. Gillmore did not continue his bombardment of Charleston with the "Greek fire" shells, was because the shells sent were ignited on the percussion principle, and being discharged from a gun elevated at an angle of 38 degrees, took their flight at the same angle, with a longitudinal rotary motion, base downward, and therefore struck base downward instead of upon the percussion end, and did not explode. Only two are known to have exploded—one which fell into a warehouse, and another which fell in a street. This peculiar motion and descent of the shell was a new discovery in artillery practice, then for the first time made, and the Ordnance Department was not furnished with a remedy for the unlooked-for contingency. To this fact alone Charleston owes the delay of the hour of its doom. Time fuses, which will set matters all right, were at once sent for, and have doubtless arrived at Morris Island before this, and very likely Charleston is at this moment experiencing the dreadful effects of a shower of "Greek fire" shell, fifteen hundred of which have been ordered for the bombardment of that nest of treason. The gun from which the shells were first fired was a 200-pounder Parrott, which which can throw a shell no less than *seven miles*, when aimed at an angle of forty-five degrees. The first shells went over Charleston, the gun being aimed at too sharp an angle. Our readers will be pleased to learn that Gen. Gillmore has no less than *thirty* Parrott guns mounted that will throw shells plump into Charleston. The use of Greek fire shells to bombard that rebel stronghold was personally ordered by President Lincoln. The Greek fire burns for twenty minutes. It will burn on water as well as on land, and each shell covers a surface of one hundred square feet with flame. The shell bursts into about one hundred and twenty pieces, or ten times as many as the ordinary shell. Of course, the effect of these shells will be to set Charleston in flames, which nothing can subdue.

In addition to the Greek fire shells, a large quantity of improved shrapnel shells, made by the inventor of the Greek fire shells, and containing from 500 to 1,000 bullets each, have been sent to Morris Island, to be transferred thence into the rebellious city in a manner not very pleasing to the enemy. These shells are fired with time fuses and are very destructive of life. The celebrated 300-pound Parrott gun which Gen. Gillmore has weighs 27,000 pounds. It took 2,000 men nine nights to get the monster into position, the drag teams breaking down seven nights in succession, the enemy shelling the party all the while, and men being killed nightly. Nothing was done with it by day, the gun being covered with bushes to conceal it from the enemy's fire. The diameter of the bore is 10 inches, the charge of powder 25 pounds, and the shell that goes out of it is as high as a flour barrel, weighs 300 pounds and contains 17 pounds of mortar powder. The execution of one of these shells on Sumter is considered equal to three 200-pound shells. But two of these immense rifled guns have been made, although twenty more have been ordered for the army. None have been ordered for the navy. Gen. Gillmore at first had only one, but another has just been sent to him. The 300-pounder when it exploded was in charge of an infantry Captain, who had never fired a cannon before in his life. He was cautioned that some accident would happen if he was not very careful. On the twenty-fifth round, the shell, containing seventeen pounds powder, was filled, the percussion fuse was screwed half way down, and could not be got any further, when the Captain said, "Let it go at that." The consequence was that when discharged, the fire communicated down by the thread to the shell, causing the latter to explode before it left the gun, and breaking off twenty inches of the muzzle. The gun was repaired, and got ready for use again in two days. It burst on Friday at 12 o'clock, and was firing again on Sunday as well as ever. These guns have been fired with forty pounds of powder, and sent a ball through nine inches of wrought iron plates and two feet of oak timber, by which the iron was backed. It has also sent a ball through twenty-six feet of earth. The larger a gun having a rifle bore is made, the steadier and truer the ball or shell is sent—indeed, the accuracy of a rifle is attained. Mr. R. P. Parrott, the inventor of these guns, commenced making them in 1856, at his own expense, continuing his experiments without aid from the Government till the rebellion broke out. He then began to make 10-pounders, and has now advanced from that small beginning to 300-pounders. He is at present engaged on a 500-pounder, and if successful will try a 2000-pounder. Over twenty-five hundred of these guns have been made by Mr. Parrott, who furnishes them at a less cost than the Government can make them at its own foundries; indeed supplying them at a trifle above cost, depending upon shells which he furnishes to the Government for his profits. Another fact which is very creditable to him is, that when the price of iron and of labor advanced he did not raise his prices, although all the other foundries in the country did. About thirty-three of these guns, ranging from three hundred to ten-pound calibre, are turned out weekly at Mr. Parrott's establishment, the West Point Foundry, at Cold Springs, New-York.

The demand for rifle cannon is now so great that the foundries of this country are unable to supply them, and extensive orders are sent to Europe. The State of Massachusetts alone has ordered seventy from abroad.

The Rebel Agents in London.

LETTER FROM REV. DR. M. D. HOGE, FORMERLY OF THIS CITY.

From the Central (Richmond) Presbyterian.

London, July 4, 1863.

Rev. William Brown, D. D.:

My Dear Brother: The date of this letter reminds me of the changed emotions with which I contemplate an anniversary which once so filled my heart with patriotic pride. It is true, that whatever is precious in the memory of the toils and triumphs of our forefathers is our inheritance forever; but now that we have entered upon a new national life, we lose our interest in what was peculiar to the old *régime*, and we are so much absorbed in the work of our own independence that we scarcely think of that which was won in the days of the first Revolution. May the time soon come when we can celebrate our complete and eternal deliverance from a tyranny a thousand fold more odious than that which our fathers resisted so successfully in their day.

The address of the Southern clergy to the Christian world was issued here long before your letter came. I have been in consultation with Mr. Hotze, the Editor of the *Index*, about it, and we have devised means of giving it a general circulation in pamphlet form and by newspapers, so that it may go, not only through every part of Britain, but all over the colonies as well.

He is a noble fellow, and is doing our cause good service here.

I see a good deal of Mr. Mason, and I think our Confederacy is exceedingly fortunate in having a representative here who has so much experience in public affairs, combined with manliness and honesty which command respect, and a tact which enables him to take advantage of everything by which he can conciliate public favor here and advance the interests of the Confederacy.

Col. Lamar, our Commissioner to Russia, is now in London. I have been with him a great deal during the last three months, in this city and in Paris, and he is another man of the right stamp, high-minded, brave, shrewd and intensely patriotic.

In my last I intimated to you something about the tricks of the Anti-Slavery people here and of the United States to neutralize the influence of my mission. It may be well to repeat in substance what I then communicated.

One of their charges was that my errand here was not to obtain Bibles, but for political effect, and to excite sympathy in behalf of the Confederacy.

Another was, that the North never denied or withheld from us Bibles, but was always ready and glad to supply us. The Philadelphia *Presbyterian* says: If I am captured on my return to Virginia, it hopes that the Federal authorities will release me long enough to go to New-York and thank the Society there for granting voluntarily what I came across the sea to obtain from strangers and foreigners.

Another was, that the British and Foreign Bible Society made its grant on the condition that the Bibles were to be impartially distributed between the white and black population of the South, and that the Virginia agent had accepted on these terms. This, I need not tell you, is utterly false. It is true that when I met the Committee, some of the Anti-Slavery members insisted that something should be said on their everlasting topic; but this was unofficial, and it gave me the opportunity of making a long address, in which I fully explained the true relation we sustained to our servants in the South—what we were doing for their evangelization the number already brought into the Church.

Mr. Mason, and all our friends here, are glad that I had such an opportunity of addressing such a body of men, so influential from their very position, on this theme. It matters not what society or private company a Southerner comes in contact with, the subject of the negroes is sure to be introduced; but in every case, when I have been present, the discussion has been perfectly courteous, and often it takes the turn of inquiry, rather than of debate.

There is amazing ignorance here on the subject of Slavery as it exists among us, but a most encouraging desire for information, and I think a disposition to weigh facts and do them justice. It is not labor lost, therefore, to discuss the subject here, for well-informed men are in the dark about it, and thankfully receive instructions when communicated by a person entitled to confidence.

It would be an error to suppose that any disrespect was intended by the British Society Committee in talking about the colored people to me. They were careful to disavow any such purpose, and since the charge came out in the *Star*, they have so worded their report as to show that the grant was "free," "peace without any conditions," and "unclogged by any stipulation." The whole charge was a mean device of the enemy. The Secretary of the Bible Society and the President will give me letters refuting these allegations of the Abolitionists, and certifying that the grant of the Committee was made without attaching to it any term expressed or implied.

M. D. H.

Gen. Rosecrans' Army.

ITS PASSAGE OF THE TENNESSEE.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

Morris Spring, three miles south of Tennessee River, Thursday, Sept. 3, 1863.

As soon as our left had barely penetrated the East Tennessee Valley, and when Rosecrans had insured Bragg's brain being fully occupied with the apparent logic of the situation, early one morning, before the raw fog-glamour had lifted from the river, a brigade on our extreme right passed to the south shore. During the night the rebel signal-fires had been burning, as usual, on the mountains that loom up in one unbroken range a mile south of the river. On the morning of the 26th ult. Gen. Heg's brigade, supported by Gen. Carlin's brigade, both of Gen. Jeff. C. Davis' division, forded the river at Caperton's Ferry, six or eight miles below Bridgeport. Our pickets pushed forward to the base of the mountain, exchanging a shot or two with the handful of pickets who were noting the movement while retreating.

The last rebel infantry, a brigade commanded by Gen. Anderson, left their camp, south of Bridgeport two miles, on the 22d ult., retreating toward Chattanooga. The *vedettes* of the enemy remained until Friday last, (28th,) when, troubled by the movements of our scouting parties, they fell back beyond Trenton, Ga., leaving the country half-way to Chattanooga in our undisputed possession.

During the next two or three days, the rest of Davis' division crossed on a pontoon bridge that had been speedily laid. Johnson's division soon followed at the same point.

Yesterday, Sheridan's division, lying at Bridgeport, (which place was first occupied by his first brigade, commanded by Gen. Lytle,) crossed on a bridge, composed partly of trestles and partly of pontoons. There is an island at this point a mile in length, and an eighth of a mile in width, and the divided river is, in the aggregate, broader than the Ohio in the middle stage. This bridge was put up with remarkable celerity. Three days before it was crossed by the infantry, many of its timbers were growing in the forest. For two hundred and fifty yards from the northern shore the trestles were laid, and after a short span on pontoons, the trestles were resumed. The branch on the south side of the island, (which is much narrower, though the channel runs on that side,) was bridged entirely by pontoons. Gen. Lytle crossed shortly before dinner with his brigade and battery, and early in the afternoon Gen. Sheridan's two other brigades passed over.

Gen. Brannan's division, Thomas' corps, also crossed his infantry and artillery yesterday in a scow, at Shellmound, six miles above Bridgeport. Gen. Negley, of Thomas' corps, at the same time crossed his division and trains over the bridge at Caperton's Ferry, the same routes taken by Davis and Johnson. After Sheridan had crossed his infantry, Brannan's trains undertook to pass the bridge at Bridgeport. The head of the Fourth Michigan battery train had just touched the island, and a line of wagons well closed up was occupying the bridge, when suddenly the

TRESTLES GIVE WAY.

The long line of trestle stretching from the northern shore swung over toward the centre of the stream with the suddenness of thought. One moment the bridge, with its creeping, monstrous burden, was quietly spanning the olive waters of the Tennessee; the next there was a corresponding line of partly submerged wagons, a maelstrom of struggling mules, a confused clambering among the pale and frantic drivers, and a tangled, loose raft of timbers, bubbling up endwise from the wreck, and sweeping about with lessening swiftness into the troubled current.

The loose pontoons relieved the wagons of their loads, and afterward by hard "poling," the wagons were brought to shore. A strong force of the Michigan Mechanics and Engineers—one of the most efficient corps in the army—went to work vigorously to erect a bridge, many of them standing in the water to their armpits.

They had partially closed the gap, when about 10 P. M., the trestles rëerected took another sudden slide into the river. This morning the work was resumed, with a determination to make it substantial, and additional pontoons having arrived, it will be again intact by night. No serious inconvenience has resulted from the accident. The men crossed with two days' rations and the trains can pass by the lower bridge if their haversacks collapse.

The passage of the river is an unequivocal success. The balance of the army can cross when and almost where it wills. The left is contracting its lines toward the centre, still, however, occupying the Sequatchie Valley in force. It can take an offensive position on the south side of the river in less than twenty-four hours, if desirable.

The right of the army and part of the centre occupy the mountains south of the river—a position that the enemy would not dare attack with double his force. As the army gradually advances toward Chattanooga, the right corps makes way to the south, while the line will habitually face obliquely to the southeast. The enemy's right will rest on Chattanooga, if he fights there, which is still problematical.

Supplies for the army can be brought direct by rail to Bridgeport. The roads south of the river, which the army is now called upon to traverse, are very steep and very rough. The railroad bridge across the Tennessee must be speedily restored, and I observe indications that the work will be pressed forward with all advisable haste. The rebels abandoned several bridges south of Bridgeport, in fact, did no harm to the railroad whatever; but our own forces blunderingly destroyed a bridge of several hundred feet span, two weeks ago—an exploit to be chronicled with Admiral Porter's blowing to pieces the guns at Haines' Bluff. I do not doubt, however, that it was well meant.

Our signal station is on the summit of a mountain, in a cleared spot formerly occupied by the enemy for the same purpose. A sweeping view of the surrounding country is afforded; a remarkably grand view, too; but that is a matter of slight congratulation for the topographical eye of war. The signal officers can communicate with our forces opposite Chattanooga, a distance of fifteen miles as the crow flies, and with Crittenden, on the left. All day nearly the physical hieroglyphists are at work, waving their flags in duplicate curves and angles, like a gymnast whirling his war-clubs.

The Monitor Lehigh in a Gale.

From a letter written on board the iron-clad *Lehigh*, and dated Charleston Harbor, Sept. 1, we select the following incidents of her late trip:

The United States iron-clad steamer *Lehigh* steamed from the Brooklyn Navy-yard at 5½ P. M. of Saturday evening, Aug. 22, in tow of the steamer *Home*.

The *Home* was obliged to return about midnight, after we had left Sandy Hook far astern, in consequence of her engines becoming deranged.

While waiting for a second steamer to be prepared to tow us southward, we anchored inside the Narrows.

On Tuesday morning, the 25th, we again started upon our voyage, in tow of the steamer *Star of the South*. We made good time, with nothing of importance to note except the very sudden change in temperature on leaving the Narrows. At 2 P. M. the thermometer indicated a temperature of 85 degrees on the upper turret deck; at 3 P. M. it was but 70 degrees, while on the berth-deck, at the same time, it was 95 degrees.

On Wednesday night, the 26th, after a cloudy afternoon, the wind from the northeast began to blow hard about 6 P. M., with a sea rapidly rising. The storm increased hourly until 11 P. M., the wind blowing a perfect gale, changing from northeast to southeast, then to west northwest.

At 11 the wind subsided. Its force had been such as to subdue the sea almost entirely; now, however, it put forth its power, and a terrific agitation resulted. The moon now burst forth through the drifting clouds. During this time the *Lehigh* had been straining and bumping her overhang upon the seas at a fearful rate, making sleep impossible. So rapid was the motion, so heavy and continuous the shocks of the projecting snout and overhang, that all became alarmed for the safety of the ship. The solid shot beneath her berth deck were rolling about adrift, efforts to check them being of no avail. Officers and men thronged the upper turret-deck, anxious glances were cast upon the rubber raft, which was inflated in readiness for use; life-preservers and bread and water were sought for, and the fate of the gallant crew of the first Monitor canvassed.

About this time a heavy sea, which covered the deck from the bow to the turret with a solid mass of water, lifted our ship's bell bodily out of its socket, some six inches deep, and bore it off like a chip overboard. The bell and fittings must have weighed about three hundred pounds, and were fastened to the turret, seven feet above the deck.

The waves were sharp-topped combers, and repeatedly broke over the top of the elevator, twelve feet high. They broke over the turret-top, flooding the engine-room beneath.

Several times a large wave would roll over the deck, strike against the front of the massive turret with furious shock, its top striking officers in the back, and sweeping them across the turret deck to its other side.

We were now heading the sea, our officers on the front part of the turret deck, holding on to stanchions to prevent being washed overboard, the men occupying the after part. Our good ship would seemingly crawl up the face of a big sea, like a cat crawling (the sensation of crawling or creeping upward was prominent) up the steep roof of a house to the ridge-pole, and reaching its summit, look below, and hesitate whether to descend upon the other side or fall back, and descending would appear to be diving to the bottom. With bated breath we waited, saw the ship's iron snout thrust into the second wave, take on deck much water, but yet rise up as before, and again descending, take the greater part of the third and greatest wave upon its deck, not being able to rise quick enough to surmount it: and thus at every moment gaining greater confidence in our noble, though heavy and uncouth, iron-clad vessel; though still fearing that some of the powerful seas, as we fell upon them, would force up our overhang, and once starting it, sweep in a moment our whole iron deck from the hull.

While this scene was passing above, the beak below was more provoking; all night long, innumerable little streams of sea water, yellow with iron rust, poured down upon everything in cabin, wardroom, dispensary and birthdeck, wetting beds and bedding, wardrobes, mess stores, tools, &c., &c. Numerous were the contrivances to meet and accord a reception to the unwelcome visitor in the shape of paymasters' mess pens, doctors' sponges and empty meat cans, fastened up to catch the water. Vain was the effort to sit in some spot in the officers' wardroom where the water did not drip a constant shower upon you. Staterooms were flooded, no one escaped; rubber boots became a necessity in the cabin, and to-day, we can all show clothing wet as if it had been thrown overboard, books ruined, and boots thick with green mould.

The gale, the high sea and the night passed away together. Not so our leaking deck, however; and, to add to our comfort, the necessity of having hatches and deck-lights down and shut, causing a resort to candle-lights, day-light being of course excluded, and the heated, foul air, (ventilation being very imperfect when the hatches are down,) causing headache, and a feeling of faintness, loss of appetite, &c.

The temperature on the berth deck at the wardroom door ranges between 95 deg. and 101 deg. day after day.

Arriving in sight of our fleet, we were repaid for our peril and discomfort by seeing as we approached the *Powhatan, Wabash, Canandaigua, Seneca,* &c., and as we came nearer, the new *Ironsides* and the monitors within the bar; anchoring for an hour to prepare for action, we now weighed and stood in to join our fellow iron ships and iron men, the guns of the iron-clads and replies of Sumter and Wagner cheering our progress.

What Mr. Vallandigham Was Told in the South.

A LETTER FROM GEN. J. A. GARFIELD.

Gen. J. A. Garfield, Chief of the Staff of Gen. Rosecrans, in a letter to Ex-Gov. Dennison, of Ohio, exposes some of Mr. Vallandigham's misstatements regarding his visit to the South. He quotes his statement that all in the South were willing to discuss the question of reunion, and says:

The substance of the extract is clearly this:

1. That the South is a unit on the question of resisting the Federal Government to the last extremity, and the unanimity is so great that he saw not one man, woman, or child, who dissented.

2. That the Confederate States are better prepared than ever before to carry out their inexorable purpose of rebellion.

3. That the people of the rebellious States, with great unanimity, declare their readiness to discuss terms of reunion, on the cessation of hostilities, and the withdrawal of our armies.

It is strange that Mr. Vallandigham had the temerity to make the first of these statements, when it is notorious that no precinct in the State, not even in East Tennessee, has so large a per cent. of Union men as Bedford County, and Shelbyville, its county-seat, Mr. Vallandigham's first resting-place after he left our lines. That village gave three hundred and fifty Union votes to fifty for secession, at the beginning of the war, and it has retained its reputation for loyalty untarnished thus far. If Mr. Vallandigham had attempted to ascertain the sentiments of its citizens *he would have found that nine out of every ten were in favor of immediate submission to the Federal Government.*

I would be glad to believe it possible that these facts escaped his notice, but having recently visited Shelbyville, and conversed with a large number of citizens, who saw and conversed with Mr. Vallandigham during his stay there, I am forced to the conviction that he knew the statement quoted above to be false.

The second statement is not less wild and singular than the first. He must have known, that at the time of his visit and before the late disasters had fallen upon the rebellion, the commercial affairs of the South were in a most ruinous condition. Prices current stood as follows: Boots were selling from $50 to $75 per pair; soldiers' brogans at $45 per air; common felt hats from $40 to $50 apiece; bacon $1 50 per pound; flour 50 cents per pound; corn $3 per bushel, and other commodities in proportion. He could hardly have failed to notice that nearly the whole available force of the Confederacy was already in the field—that barely enough citizens were left at home to oversee the slaves and manage the plantations. That the Confederacy was a shell, which, though made of iron, when once pierced must collapse into ruins.

His faith in the strength and military virtue of the Southern Confederacy greatly surpasses that of a large number of his friends, who are officers and soldiers in the rebel army. Witness the swarm of deserters who are daily leaving their ranks. Furthermore, it is a well known fact that even before Bragg's expulsion from Middle Tennessee, many of his officers, including at least two Major-Generals, gave it as their private opinion that the rebellion could not succeed.

The third statement of Mr. Vallandigham is only true so far as his first one is false. Of course, all loyal Southerners are not only ready to discuss the question of reunion, but are anxious to return to the Union without discussion. But when Mr. Vallandigham states that the leaders of this rebellion unanimously express their willingness to discuss the question of a return to the Union, he either entirely forgets his conversations with rebels, or recklessly states a falsehood.

In a full and frank conversation between himself and Gov. Harris, (rebel Governor of Tennessee,) the latter, after learning Mr. Vallandigham's statement of his own opinions and policy, said, in the presence of many witnesses: "You totally misunderstand us. We have resolved to listen to no terms short of the total separation and absolute independence of the South, and we will accept no boundary short of the line of the Ohio and the Potomac. Negotiation on other basis is utterly useless."

I hold myself personally responsible to Mr. Vallandigham or any of his responsible friends for maintaining by abundant proofs the assertion I have made above. I appeal to the citizens of Ohio to vindicate the honor of our State, and the loyalty of our people, against the designs of a party headed by a man who not only stands convicted as the enemy of his country, but after having "left his country for his country's good," joined himself with pirates and smugglers to throw contempt upon the laws of the blockade which his Government had established for her protection, now stands on a foreign shore, and with a knot of admiring traitors around him, looks on the Republic engaged in a deadly struggle for its life, and tries to give cheer to our enemies, declaring our cause to be hopeless.

I answer his craven words of despair by the stout facts of July, under which the whole rebel framework is reeling and tottering to its fall. I answer them by the fact that even in this most rebel portion of rebel Tennessee, thousands are flocking to our headquarters repentant, declaring that their cause is hopeless, and begging to come back under the shield of the Union. Let all new men take new heart and new hope.

Let the Republic but once more display the majesty of its strength, and the work will be ended. If our drafted force were now in the field, it would need no prophet's voice to say with authority, "Yet sixty days and this rebel Nineveh shall be overthrown."

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Africa	Sept. 16	Boston	Liverpool.
City of N. York	Sept. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	Sept. 19	New-York	Southampton.
Adriatic	Sept. 22	New-York	Galway.
Scotia	Sept. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Arabia	Sept. 30	New-York	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Oct. 3	New-York	Southampton.
China	Oct. 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	Oct. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
Saxonia	Oct. 17	New-York	Southampton.
Persia	Oct. 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Bavaria	Oct. 31	New-York	Southampton.
Borussia	Nov. 14	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Limerick	Aug. 22	Liverpool	New-York.
Anglia	Aug. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Adriatic	Sept. 1	Liverpool	New-York.
City Manchester	Sept. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Georgia	Sept. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Damascus	Sept. 3	Liverpool	Quebec.
St. Patrick	Sept. 4	Liverpool	Quebec.
Arabia	Sept. 5	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Cork	Sept. 5	Liverpool	New-York.
Hecla	Sept. 8	Liverpool	New-York.
Etna	Sept. 9	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Sept. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Anglia	Sept. 16	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Washing'n	Sept. 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Europa	Sept. 19	Liverpool	Boston.
Kangaroo	Sept. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Baltimore	Sept. 23	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	Sept. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
City of London	Sept. 30	Liverpool	New-York.

For Havana and the West Indies.

Corsica	Oct. 12	New-York	Havana *via* Nassau

For California.

Champion	Sept. 14	New-York	Aspinwall.
Illinois	Oct. 3	New-York	Nicaragua.

For the South Pacific and Central America.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America, by the *Champion*, close on Monday, Sept. 14, at 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ....5 A. M., 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at ....5 A. M., 1 and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5¾ A. M. and 3¾ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

AT MOWBRAY'S

CLOAK, SHAWL, SILK, AND CLOTH WAREHOUSE,
Cloth Cloaks in every style and color, from $6 to $50.
English Waterproof Cloaks from $6 up.
Children's Cloaks—a large assortment.
Ladies' and Children's Scarlet Cloaks, Opera Cloaks, &c.
ONLY ONE PRICE.
OLIVER MOWBRAY,
No. 269 Grand, corner Forsyth-st.

ELI & GEO. MYGATT,
No. 37 Chambers and No. 13 Reade-st.,
HAVE IN STORE:
25 cases S. C. Ginghams.
30 cases colored Coburgs.
15 cases Reps, in choice shades.
And adding daily goods wanted for the season, and will be sold cheap for cash.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, Seventh-st. Wharf. WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity and grade of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interest of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN, Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 24, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until TUESDAY, 15th Sept. next, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing ANTHRACITE COAL for the War Department, to be delivered during the year commencing 1st October, 1863, and ending 30th September, 1864. Coal to be of the best quality Anthracite, for use of steamers; to weigh 2,240 lbs. to the ton, and to be subject to inspection. The Coal is to be delivered on board vessels in the port of Philadelphia or New-York, in such quantities and at such times as may be required, furnishing, if demanded, one thousand tons per day. In case of failure to deliver the Coal in proper quantity, and at the proper time and place, the Government reserves the right to make good any deficiency by purchase, at the contractor's risk and expense. The price must be for the Coal delivered on board vessels, on the terms and conditions above stated. Twenty per cent will be withheld from the amount of all payments, which reservation is not to be paid until the contract shall have been fully completed. Payments of the remaining eighty per cent, or balance due, will be made monthly, or when the Department is in funds for that purpose. Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into obligation, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. No proposition will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee. Two or more sureties, in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, will be required to sign bonds for the faithful performance of the contract, and their responsibility will be certified by a U. S. District Judge, U. S. District Attorney or Collector. The right is reserved to reject all the bids, if considered to be to the interest of the service to do so.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Coal for the War Department."

(Signed) A. BOYD, Captain and Asst. Quartermaster U. S. Army.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15, 1863.

PROPOSALS FOR HORSES.—PROPOSALS are solicited and will be received at this office for the furnishing of cavalry horses, to be delivered at Pittsburgh, Penn., Philadelphia, Washington City, Syracuse, N. Y., or Indianapolis, Ind.

Proposals will be considered for the furnishing of horses in lots of not less than twenty-five (25.) The horses to be from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, well broken to the saddle, compactly built, in good flesh, and free from all defects.

The ability of the bidder to fulfill his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Proposals must be addressed to Lieut.-Col. C. G. SAWTELLE, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, and be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Horses."

C. G. SAWTELLE, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OFFICE, July 24, 1863.

MAIL COMMUNICATION BETWEEN JAMAICA AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—The Governor and Executive Committee will receive proposals up to the 8th of October next, from parties willing to contract with them for the conveyance in steam vessels of a monthly mail, between the City of Kingston, in this Island, and the City of New-York, in the United States of America, and *vice versa*, under the authority of the acts of this Island, 22 Vic. ch. 48, "to promote steam communication between this Island and the United States of America," and 23 Vic. ch. 11, an act in aid of the aforesaid 22 Vic. ch 48.

The terms and conditions, including the period for which the contract will be made known on application to Messrs. THOMSON, HANKEY & CO., Mincing-lane, London; JEREMIAH LEAYCRAFT, Esq., No. 60 Wall-st., New-York, or at this office.

Tenders for this service are to be addressed and sent to the Secretary to the Executive Committee, of Jamaica, Spanish Town.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 9, 1863.

PROPOSALS FOR ROOFING FELT.—PROPOSALS are solicited at this office for the furnishing of ROOFING FELT, in considerable quantities, as it may be required from time to time in the construction of cavalry stables and barracks.

The felt to be delivered at the wharf of the Cavalry Depot, at Gisboro Point, near this City.

Bidders are requested to send with their bids samples of the quality of felt they propose to furnish.

The felt will be subject to inspection on delivery.

C. G. SAWTELLE, Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A NEW-ENGLAND LADY HAVING a nice house in a genteel neighborhood, in the vicinity of Grace Church, would like to make arrangements with two first-class families for board, with private table each, for the Winter; unexceptionable reference given. Address WAINWRIGHT, Box 2,233 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, or two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a suite of rooms and board in a modern house, and pleasant location. Apply at No. 104 East 34th-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms on second floor; also, a few single gentlemen, in a private family, by applying at No. 247 West 30th-st.

BOARDING.—VERY PLEASANT AND WELL-furnished rooms, with all modern improvements, suitable for gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives, at No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARD WANTED—IN A GENTEEL PRIVATE family, between 4th and 21st sts. and 2d and 7th avs., for a lady and two children, five and seven years of age. A plain table required, at a moderate price. Address BOARD, No. 1,231 Broadway.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY for a gentleman and wife, in a central location in the City; no objections to Brooklyn, if near a ferry, and location pleasant; references exchanged. Address, stating lowest terms, A. F., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED FOR A FAMILY OF seven persons, from October 1 to May next, above 14th-st. Apply to S. H. PICKETT, No. 104 Broadway.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST.—A ROOM TO let to suit a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, on the second floor; a hall room on the third floor; the location is good, the house airy and pleasant; reference required.

HELP WANTED.

997 CLOAK-MAKERS WANTED.

We can give immediate and steady work and the highest pay to first-rate experienced hands, both basters and finishers. Also, operators on Grover & Baker's machines. Apply this day at the cloak manufactory, rear entrance. ALLEN & PAINE, No. 384 Broadway.

AS SALESMAN.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS salesman in our upholstery and curtain room. None need apply but those who thoroughly understand the selling of these goods. PATON & CO., 341 Broadway.

A COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED FOR the country, a good English, Scotch or colored Protestant girl, to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a small family. Address Box No. 4,606 Post-office, stating where she may be seen.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—ONE WHO has had experience, and can take entire charge in a private family, and be companionable to an invalid lady. Address Box 1,128 City Post-office, giving particulars and reference.

MILLINERS WANTED.—SOME GOOD MILliners wanted. Apply before 9 o'clock A. M., or after 6 o'clock P. M., at No. 1,117 BROADWAY, corner of 25th-st. J. BLUXOME.

SILVERSMITHS WANTED.—A FEW steady first-class plate-makers can hear of a situation by applying to GORHAM & CO., No. 3 Maiden-lane.

WANTED—A JUNIOR CLERK IN THE BOOKstore of GEORGE R. LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

WANTED.—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer, for a small family; also, a nurse to take charge of two small children. First-class references required. Apply to No. 254 West 12th-st.

GROCERIES.

TEAS.

ONLY TWO CENTS PER POUND PROFIT.

ONLY TWO CENTS PER POUND PROFIT.

ONLY TWO CENTS PER POUND PROFIT.

ONLY TWO CENTS PER POUND PROFIT.

The GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY, No. 51 Vesey-st., New-York, are selling all their Teas at only

TWO CENTS PER POUND PROFIT,

believing this feature to be attractive to the many who have heretofore been paying enormous profits.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A TRUNK, MARKED MR. MARTIN, NEPtune House, New-Rochelle, taken by mistake by a man with baggage express wagon, on Friday last, from No. 21 East 37th-st. A liberal reward will be paid by returning it to above number.

METALS.—TIN PLATES, ROOFING PLATES and Sheet Iron of all kinds for sale by A. A. THOMPSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 217 Water-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK COUNTY SUBSTITUTE AND RELIEF COMMITTEE.

The Committee hereby give notice that they have fixed their office at the Supreme Court Rooms, Nos. 71 and 73 Duane-street, up stairs, and that said office will be open daily at 9 o'clock, A. M., until the business for which the Committee was organized is disposed of.

The Committee also give notice that no application for the payment of Substitute or Relief money will be entertained until the District Board of Enrollment have examined and accepted the person drafted into the United States' service, under the Act of Congress approved March 3, 1863.

The certificate of acceptance by the District Board of Enrollment must be presented to this Committee.

The following Rules and Regulations have been adopted in relation to drafted persons in indigent circumstances who have families depending upon them for support:

I. The term "citizen," employed in the fourth and seventh sections of the Ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, embraces all residents of this City and County liable to draft and service under the Act of Congress.

II. The words, "having a family depending on him for support," which occur in the fourth section of the Ordinance aforesaid, and their equivalent as used in the seventh section of said Ordinance, are construed to mean and include the following cases, that is to say:

1. A man having a wife and child or children,
2. A man having a wife only,
3. A man having children, whose wife is dead,
4. A man having a parent or parents, or other near relatives, for whom he habitually provides,

} Who are wholly dependent upon him for support.

III. Drafted persons in indigent circumstances, situated as above, who upon inspection by the Board of Enrollment are found liable to serve, and who shall elect to serve, and actually be mustered into the service of the United States, on applying to this Committee, and satisfying them in regard to the above points, will be furnished with a certificate as provided in the fourth section of the ordinance, which will entitle their families to the amount of relief therein expressed, not exceeding the sum of three hundred dollars, which will be paid by the Comptroller in such installments, and at such times, as will, in his judgment, best afford the assistance needed by such families.

IV. In case any such indigent drafted person, whose liability to serve has been determined by the action of the Board of Enrollment, has a family depending upon him for support, who are in such condition as to render it, in the opinion of the Substitute and Relief Committee, a case of peculiar hardship for him to leave them, and he shall be unable to procure a substitute within the time required, he may report the fact to said Committee, and on their being satisfied in regard to it, and particularly, that he has used his best endeavors to obtain a substitute, they will furnish him a certificate to be presented to the Comptroller, who will thereupon pay to the proper officer of the Government the sum necessary to obtain his exemption from the draft.

V. In all cases of applications for the payment of money to substitutes for the drafted persons hereinafter specified, the Committee will require the following particulars, that is to say:

POLICEMEN will furnish written or printed statements, to be subscribed and sworn to by them, setting forth:

1. Their residence, giving the Ward, and the name and number of the street or avenue.
2. Their age and whether married or single.
3. The fact of their having been drafted, and in what Congressional District, and whether they have been duly inspected by or under the direction of the Board of Enrollment, and found to be liable to perform military duty under the act of Congress entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the National forces," &c., passed March 3, 1863.
4. The date of his appointment as a member of the Metropolitan Police, and the place and Precinct within the City and County of New-York where the applicant is stationed and performs police duty, and the date when he was so stationed or detailed.

Each of said statements must have affixed to it a certificate signed by the captain or other commanding officer of the Precinct to which the applicant belongs, to the effect that the facts therein set forth are true, and this certificate must be countersigned by the President of the Board of Police.

FIREMEN and Exempt Firemen performing active duty will furnish written or printed statements, to be subscribed and sworn to by them, setting forth—

1. Their residences, giving the ward and the number and name of the street or avenue.
2. Their age, and whether married or single.
3. Their occupation.
4. The fact of their having been drafted, and in what Congressional District, and whether they have been duly inspected by or under the direction of the Board of Enrollment and found to be liable to perform military duty under the Act of Congress entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the national forces and for other purposes," passed March 3, 1863.
5. The name of the engine, hook and ladder, or hose company of which they are members, or in which they perform duty, and the date when they were elected as such members, or became attached to such company, and whether or not they perform active duty in the Fire Department.

Each of said statements must have affixed to it a certificate signed by the Foreman and Secretary of the Company to which the applicant belongs, to the effe that the facts therein set forth are true, and this certificate must be countersigned by the Chairman of the Committee appointed by the Board of Representatives of the Fire Department.

MILITIAMEN will furnish written or printed statements, to be subscribed and sworn to by them, setting forth—

1. Their residence, giving the ward, and the name and number of the street or avenue.
2. Their age, and whether married or single.
3. The fact of their having been drafted, and in what Congressional District, and whether they have been duly inspected by or under the direction of the Board of Enrollment, and found to be liable to perform military duty under the act of Congress entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the national forces," etc., passed March 3, 1863.
4. The name of the company and regiment, or other military organization within the City and County of New-York to which the applicant belongs, and the date when he became a member of such company and organization, and also his present rank.

Each of said statements must have affixed to it a certificate signed by the commandant of the company to which the applicant belongs, to the effect that the facts therein set forth are true, and this certificate must be countersigned by the Colonel or other commanding officer of the regiment or other organization.

VI. The moneys authorized by the ordinance to be paid for substitutes, as above, will be paid to such substitutes respectively, or their duly authorized agents, at the office of the Comptroller, or such other place or places as he may designate, immediately upon their furnishing him with satisfactory evidence of their acceptance and actual muster into the service.

☞ Blank forms of application for relief under the ordinance may be obtained either at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, City Hall, or at the Committee Rooms, numbers seventy-one and seventy-three Duane-street.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
Committee.

GEO. F. THOMPSON, CORNELIUS CORSON, } Clerks.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For flagging in One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A.

For setting curb and gutter in Fifty-seventh-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

For fencing lots in Lexington-avenue, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh streets, and in Thirty-sixth-street, from Lexington to Third-avenue.

For fencing lots in Broadway, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets, and in Forty-fifth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

For fencing lots on the south side of Fifty-third-street, between Second and Third avenues.

For fencing lot number one hundred and forty-two East Thirty-eighth-street.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on the south side of One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, embraced between the corner of First-avenue and a point two hundred and forty-four feet east therefrom. All the lots on the north side of Fifty-seventh-street, between the Fourth and Lexington avenues, and including the lots on Fifty-seventh-street, east of Lexington, to the distance of two hundred feet from the corner of Lexington-avenue. All the lots and gores at the northeast corner of Thirty-sixth-street and Lexington-avenue, extending forty-two feet two inches northerly on the avenue from the corner of Thirty-sixth-street, and along Thirty-sixth-street to the distance of two hundred and eighty-four feet eleven inches from the corner of the avenue. All the lots between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets on the west side of Broadway, and on both sides of Forty-fifth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. Also, lot known as Ward number forty-five and one-half in block number two hundred and fifty-six of the Nineteenth Ward, and lot known as number one hundred and forty-two in East Thirty-eight-street, the latter supposed to belong to Peter Lutz.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New-Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW-COURT-HOUSE, Sept. 7, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, GEO. A. JEREMIAH, CHAS. H. HALL, } Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON, JAMES MURRAY, RICHARD O'BRIEN, } Committee on Lamps and Gas.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY, JACOB M. LONG, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, JOHN FOX, LEWIS R. RYERS. } Committee on Public Buildings.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, Aug. 31, 1863.

SPECIAL NOTICE—TO THE PUBLIC.—THE undersigned having met with complete success in his efforts to supersede the necessity of ash-boxes and other vessels for the reception of ashes and household refuse matter, by the experiments made in the Eleventh, Fourteenth and Eighteenth Wards, and it having been demonstrated that by his plan the City can be freed from the appearance on our sidewalks of these unnecessary incumbrances, while escaping their pestiferous odors, takes this opportunity of calling the attention of the public to the particulars of the following notice now in course of distribution throughout the City, and of asking a general cooperation on the part of all citizens in enabling the undersigned to carry the same into effect. He further desires that every delinquency on the part of ashmen or bell-ringers be at once reported to him at this Department with the number of the cart.

F. I. A. BOOLE, City Inspector.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, FINDING that great labor, time and expense is caused by collecting and removing ashes and garbage, after the same have been thrown or scattered upon the streets from the deposit or garbage boxes, and believing it to be the desire of every housekeeper and resident of this Ward to aid the undersigned in his efforts to keep the streets in a good and cleanly condition, presents for your observance the following

REGULATIONS:

Notice will be given of the approach of the ash and garbage carts by the ringing of a bell fifteen minutes in advance of the carts, and you are respectfully notified and requested not to place any ashes, garbage or refuse matter of any kind in front of your premises, or upon the sidewalk until said bell is rung.

Carts will pass through the streets of this Ward every day, (Sundays excepted,) to collect and remove all ashes, garbage, &c., from the streets.

Complaint of neglect to regularly collect and remove as above, should be made to the City Inspector, at his office, No. 19 Chatham-st. F. I. A. BOOLE, City Inspector.

THOS. N. CARR, Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

Building receiving basins in Forty-fourth-street, seventy-five west of the Eleventh-avenue.

Paving Thirty-fourth-street, from Lexington to Fourth-avenue.

Paving Fifty-fourth-street, from Second to Third-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on the westerly side of the Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-fifth-street and a point in the westerly line of said avenue, distant One hundred and twenty-five feet five inches southerly from the southerly line of Forty-fourth-street. Also including all the lots on both sides of Forty-fourth street to the distance of four hundred feet westerly of the Eleventh-avenue; also, all the lots on both sides of Thirty-fourth-street between Lexington-avenue and a point two hundred and five feet west of the Fourth-avenue, including the lots fronting on the westerly side of Lexington-avenue and on both sides of Fourth-avenue to the centre line of the blocks north and south of Thirty-fourth-street; also, all the lots on both sides of Fifty-fourth-street between Second and Third avenues, and the lots on the westerly side of Second-avenue and on the easterly side of Third-avenue, between the centre lines of blocks Numbers 257 and 258.

All persons whose interests are effected by the above-named Assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Sept. 3, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY, JACOB M. LONG, PETER MASTERSON, Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committe will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH, TERENCE FARLEY, CHARLES H. HALL, Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL, PETER MITCHELL, LEWIS R. RYERS, Committee on Fire Department.

SHIPPING.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE, VIA NICARAGUA, FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON.

On SATURDAY, Oct. 3, at noon. The steamship ILLINOIS, 2,500 tons, the finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade, will sail as above from the pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, No. 177 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The first-class Steamship LOCUST POINT, Capt. SAMUEL HOFFMAN, Carrying the United States Mails, Will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on THURSDAY, Sept. 17, at 3 P. M.

Passage, $60. For freight or passage, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK....Saturday....Sept. 19
ETNA....Saturday....Sept. 26
CITY OF WASHINGTON..Saturday....Oct 3.

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $25. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

To sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M., the new side-wheel U. S. M. Steamship EVENING STAR, WM. R. BELL, Commander; will sail as above from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway. N. B.—The steamship MORNING STAR will sail for New-Orleans on SATURDAY, Oct. 3.

STEAMBOATS.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st at 9¼, 12¼, 3¼.
Spring-st at 9½, 12½, 3½.
Dey-st., 9¾, 12¾, 3¾.
Morris-st., (Pier No. 4,) 10, 1, 4.
Lands at Fort Hamilton each way.

TO LET.

TO LET—A SMALL THREE-STORY, NEW ENGlish basement, brick house, with gas, water, range and heater, and a part of the furniture, and all of the carpets, which are also new, for sale; situated on Hamilton-st., Brooklyn, fourth house northwest from Gates-av. Possession given immediately; rent $300, including water tax. Apply at the house or at No. 191 Water-st., New-York, of H. STONE.

TO LET OR LEASE—ALL, EXCEPT THE store, of the building No. 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st. Suitable alterations would be made in the interior arrangements, either for business purposes or for a dwelling, to suit the lessee. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 31 Pine-st., or of CHAS. HOBBS & SON, No. 829 Broadway.

TO LET—A STORE ON FOURTH-AV., FRONT, and offices in the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's office. 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED.—A MEDIUM-SIZED THREE-STORY house, for a private family, below 30th-st., between 3d and 6th avs., for which $1,000 rent would be paid from now till May 1. Immediate possession required. Address Box No. 253 *Times* Office.

HOUSE WANTED.—AN UNFURNISHED house in a good neighborhood wanted, from now until Spring; a good rent will be paid if house suits. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ELEGANT SUITES OF FURNISHED apartments or single rooms, with baths, &c., to rent without board, to single gentlemen of the highest respectability, at the private residence No. 165 West 14th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—FOR A small family, in a good locality. Basement house not desired. Address W. B., Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

HOUSES WANTED.—FIRST-CLASS HOUSES wanted for renting. For particulars, apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

WANTED, A FEW TONS OF NEW WHITE COTTON RAGS. Apply to DAVID M. GREEN, Cotton Broker, No. 122 Pearl-st.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

PRIZE STEAMER DOLPHIN.
1,868 BALES SEA ISLAND AND UPLAND COTTON.
45 BARRELS SPIRITS TURPENTINE.
37 BARRELS RESIN.
80 PACKAGES SUNDRIES.

By virtue of orders of sale directed to me by the Honorable District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, AT LAIMBEER'S STORES, ATLANTIC DOCKS, BROOKLYN, N. Y., ON TUESDAY, SEPT. 22, 1863, AT 12 O'CLOCK M., THE PRIZE STEAMER DOLPHIN, Her tackle, apparel, furniture, &c., as she now lies at Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn.

ALSO,

Cargo—Prize Steamer JAMES BATTLE.
758 Bales Upland Cotton.
12 Half-Bales Upland Cotton.
5 Pockets.
37 Barrels Resin.
18 Barrels Spirits Turpentine.

Cargo—Prize Schooner FROLIC.
99 Bales Upland Cotton.
57 Bales Sea Island Cotton.
23 Packages Sea Island Cotton.

Marked—F. H. (FORT HENRY.)
6 Bales Cotton.
5 Round Bales Sea Island Cotton.
3 Half-round Bales Sea Island Cotton.

Cargo—Prize Steamer ALICE VIVIAN.
524 Bales Upland Cotton.

Cargo—Prize Schooner LADY MARIA.
11 Round Bales Upland Cotton.
2 Half-Bales Upland Cotton.

Cargo—Prize Schooner JULIA.
28 Bales Upland Cotton.

Marked—D. S. (DE SOTO,)
114 Bales Upland Cotton,
4 Bags Upland Cotton.

Marked—H. H. (HENDRICK HUDSON,)
137 Bales Upland Cotton,
2 Half Bales Upland Cotton,
2 Bags Cotton.

Marked—U. (UNKNOWN,)
6 Pkgs. Sea Island Cotton.

Cargo—Prize Schooner ANN.
7 Square Bales Upland Cotton,
10 Round Bales Upland Cotton.

Cargo—Prize Schooner BLAZER.
13 Bales Upland Cotton.

Cargo—Prize Schooner KATE,
1 Bale Upland Cotton.

Cargo—Schooner MARIA,
19 Bales Upland Cotton,
20 Bags Upland Cotton.

Cargo—Prize sloop SOUTHERN STAR,
16 Barrels Spirits Turpentine.

Marked—S. A. G. (SAGAMORE,)
11 Barrels Spirits Turpentine.

Cargo—Prize steamer VICTOR,
80 Pkgs. Assorted Cargo, Liquors, Cigars, Shoes, Tea, &c. (These goods may be examined on Monday, Sept. 21, by cards from Benner & Brown, No. 113 Wall-st.)

From SUNDRY PRIZE VESSELS,
11 Sextants, 7 Quadrants, 5 Pistols, 2 Compasses, 1 Barometer, 4 Spy Glasses, 5 Navigators, Water Casks, &c.

Catalogues and samples of Cotton at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st., on Friday, the 18th inst.

JAMES C. CLAPP, United States Marshal Southern District of Florida.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER,

OFFICE, NO. 36 PINE-ST. On TUESDAY, Sept. 15, 1863, AT 12½ O'CLOCK, AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, Nos. 26 and 28 Exchange-place:

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE STOCKS.

By order of WILLIAM E. DODGE, Esq., executor of the estate of ANSON G. PHELPS, the following valuable stocks, viz.:

2,467 shares Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, $50 each.

597 shares Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroad Company, (leased to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company,) $30 each.

192 shares Warren Railroad Company, (leased to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company,) $50 each.

72 shares Great Western Railroad Company of Illinois, $100 each.

10 shares Bank of the State of New-York, $100 each.

Together with sundry bonds, &c., &c., particulars of which will be in the catalogue of the sale.

ALSO,

500 shares Manhattan Gas Light Co. Stock......$ 50 each.
490 shares Manhattan Gas Light Co Scrip...... 50 each.
400 shares Metropolitan Gas Light Co. Stock.... 100 each.
80 shares Pennsylvania Coal Company Stock.. 50 each.
162 shares New-Jersey Zinc Company Stock... 100 each.
161 shares 2d-av. Railroad Company Stock.... 100 each.
2 bonds, $1,000 each, 2d-av. Railroad Company Stock.
60 shares Knickerbocker Fire Ins. Company, $40 each.
300 shares Accessory Transit Co. of Nicaragua, $100 each.
1,155 shares Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., $25 each.
20 shares Lackawanna and Bloomsburgh Railroad, preferred stock, $50 each.
$12,500 Toledo, Logansport and Burlington R. R. Co. 1st mortgage 7 ⅌ cent. Sinking Fund Bonds, int.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 17th day of September, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize-ship CHESHIRE, consisting of GROCERIES, HARDWARE, DRY GOODS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES, SADDLERY, BOOTS AND SHOES, LEATHER, SKINS, &c., &c, &c.

ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 16th day of September, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at WHEELER'S STORES, ATLANTIC DOCK, BROOKLYN, the cargo of the PRIZE STEAMER "MEMPHIS." consisting of about

340 Bales of Sea Island Cotton.
1198 Bales of Upland Cotton.
500 Barrels Resin.
2 Tierces Cotton Seeds.
1 Coil Wire Rigging.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANL. H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell, at public auction, on the 17th day of September, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize schooner MARIA BISHOP, consisting of 17 bales of COTTON.

SEPT. 7, 1863. ROBT. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CORNER G AND 22D STS, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 4, 1863.

NOTICE.—WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Quartermaster's Warehouse, on the square between E and F and 21st and 22d sts., on WEDNESDAY, the 23d inst., a large lot of Quartermaster's stores condemned as unfit for public service, consisting in part of Scrap Iron and Leather, Saddles, Bridles, parts of Harness and Wagons, Tents, Tools and Implements. Terms cash in Government funds. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. H. TOMPKINS, Captain and Asst. Quartermaster U. S. Army.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 53x160, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to RIDLEY WATTS, Executor, No. 704 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE ENGLISH BASEMENT, brown-stone house No. 27 East 31st-st., near Madison-av. House 18x60; lot 98¾ feet.

COUNTRY BOARD.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE procured for the Summer and Fall season in a commodious country residence, surrounded with shade and beautiful scenery, and handsomely located among the hills. Air is pure, healthy and cool. Liberal table, neat rooms, and piano. Reference required. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

BOARDING—AT NORTH ORANGE, N. J., FOR the Fall and Winter months; desirable rooms may be had by calling next door to St. Mark's Church, Main-st., or by addressing Box No. 233 Post-office, North Orange, N. J.

MILITARY.

NEW-YORK COUNTY SUBSTITUTE AND RELIEF COMMITTEE.

NAMES AND PLACES OF MEETING OF AUXILIARY COMMITTEES.

The Committee announce hereby, that in pursuance of their request, made on the 2d instant, the Chairman of the Republican Central and Tammany Hall General Committees have each selected one gentleman in each Ward to meet daily at some place in their respective Wards, and give information and instruction to drafted persons desiring the aid of this Committee, and that the several Ward Committees named in the annexed list have agreed to the places and times of meeting, as also shown in connection with the said list.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
WM. M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
Committee.

C. CORSON, G. F. THOMPSON, } Clerks.

WARD AUXILIARY COMMITTEES.

Ward.	Republicans.	Democrats.
1	James Marshall.	John Fox.
2	Matthew C. Fordham.	Patrick McMahon.
3	John M. Costa.	John Hurley.
4	Henry H. Heslat.	John Y. Savage, Jr.
5	Joseph B. Taylor.	John Healy.
6	Owen W. Brennan.	William Nealis.
7	Charles H. Hall.	Patrick H. Keenan.
8	John I. Sillcocks.	Ralph Bogert.
9	James W. Booth.	Charles J. Chipp.
10	David Miller.	Moses D. Gale.
11	Edward W. Collin.	Francis I. A. Boole.
12	Isaac B. Batchelor.	Jacob M. Long.
13	Henry A. Smith.	James Mahan.
14	E. A. Willoughby.	James Hayes.
15	Abraham Lent.	James J. Gumbleton.
16	Hugh Gardener.	Michael Halpin.
17	Wm. A. Smalley.	John Ryan.
18	John D. Ottiwell.	John Nesbitt.
19	Henry J. Armstrong.	Terence Farley.
20	John V. Gridley.	James Casey.
21	James Owens.	James Mahoney.
22	William Allen.	Alexander Ward.

Ward.	Places of Meeting.	Hours of Meeting.
1	No. 109 Greenwich-st	5 to 9 P. M.
2	No. 70 Cliff-st	5 to 9 P. M.
3	No. 106 Barclay-st	5 to 9 P. M.
4	No. 5 Duane-st	5 to 9 P. M.
5	Fifth Ward Hotel	7 to 9 A. M. and 5 to 9 P. M.
6	No. 69 Centre-st	5 to 9 P. M.
7	No. 173 Madison-st	5 to 9 P. M.
8	No. 339 Hudson-st	5 to 9 P. M.
9	No. 684 Greenwich-st	5 to 9 P. M.
10	No. 81 Ludlow-st	5 to 9 P. M.
11	No. 104 Av.-C	6 to 9 P. M.
12	Corner 127th-st. and 3d-av	5 to 9 P. M.
13	No. 38 Willett-st	5 to 9 P. M.
14	No. 47 Marion-st	6 to 9 P. M.
15	Corner Bowery and Houston-st	5 to 9 P. M.
16	No. 92 9th-av	5 to 9 P. M.
17	No. 208 1st-av	5 to 9 P. M.
18	No. 210 3d-av	6 to 9 P. M.
19	54th-st., between Lexington and 3d-avs. (Ahler's)	8 to 10 A. M. and 5 to 9 P. M.
20	34th-st. and 8th-av., Continental Hall	6 to 9 P. M.
21	32d-st. and 4th-av	5 to 9 P. M.
22		5 to 9 P. M.

WANTED, TEN THOUSAND SUBSTITUTES.

To whom THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid by the County Substitute and Relief Committee. Apply immediately to Nos. 71 and 73 Duane-st.

By order of the Committee,
GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor.
WM. M. TWEED, Supervisor.

CORNELIUS CORSON, GEO. F. THOMPSON, } Clerks.

ARMY MEDICAL BOARD, No. 458 BROOME-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE ARMY MEDICAL BOARD, CONVENED for the purpose of examining candidates for appointment as Surgeons and Assistant-Surgeons to colored troops, meet daily at No. 458 Broome-st.

Candidates for examination are requested to present themselves between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

SUBSTITUTES WANTED—FOR THE CITY and State, and the highest price paid down; those wishing to go will do well to call on us before going elsewhere. HENRY JAMES, Agent, No. 87 West-st., corner of Albany.

EXEMPTS.—DRAFTED EXEMPTS CAN HAVE their papers prepared at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor, Aug. 28, 1863, entitled, "An ordinance to provide for the procurement of substitutes for certain citizens of the City and County of New-York, which have been or may hereafter be drafted to serve in the Army of the Union during the existing war and for other purposes."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's Office, on and after SATURDAY, the 29th of August, inst., and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amounts subscribed for by them respectively; and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before Sept. 1, 1864, with interest from the date of payment at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 28, 1863.

BEEBEE, HODGES & CO., BROKERS, No. 42 Exchange-place. Gold, Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities, &c., bought and sold on commission. Dividends collected. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 4 Hanover-st.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY CO., TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 10, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company, for the purpose of electing fifteen Directors and the transaction of general business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Toledo, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of October next, at 10 o'clock A. M. The transfer books in the City of New-York will be closed from and after the 23d day of September inst., until the 9th day of October next. J. N. DRUMMOND, Secretary.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD BONDS.—State of Ohio.—7 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, coupons payable 1st April and 1st October; principal payable in 1876. A limited number of these securities for sale by the undersigned. For further particulars apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, No. 54 South-st.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 28.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, BROOKLYN, Sept 8, 1863.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand, at their branch office, No. 62 Wall-st., New-York. PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1863.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand. JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

ABBOT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.

(Formerly "The Spingler Institute.")

N. E. CORNER PARK-AV. AND 13TH-ST.

The Autumn Session will commence WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

BOOK-KEEPING, &c.—MR. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, gives practical instruction in average, interest, exchange, &c., and prepares gentlemen for head or assistant book-keepers, in any kind of business. Mr. D. also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling, and makes elegant, rapid, business penmen.

JOHN McMULLEN'S SCHOOL—AT NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., was reopened on Monday, Sept. 7. For circulars inquire at Lockwood's, No. 411, Crowen's, No. 843, and Price's, No. 884 Broadway.

MADAME WAUTERS BEGS TO INFORM her pupils that she will resume her instruction on the piano on the 15th of September. Apply at her residence, No. 38 West 12th-st., near 5th-av.

MR. HENRY SCHROEDER BEGS TO inform his friends and the public that he has again commenced to give instructions on the piano, violin and singing, on liberal terms, at his Institute, No. 71 Eldridge-st., near Grand.

TEACHERS.

AS RESIDENT TEACHER.—WANTED, TO obtain a situation as resident teacher in a family by a young lady competent to teach the English branches, French and drawing. Best of reference given. Address C. A., Box No. 2,932 Boston Post-office.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT FRENCH TEACHER unmarried, and a Protestant. An Episcopalian preferred. Address R., Burlington, N. J.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

EVERY DAY AND EVENING THIS WEEK, Commencing MONDAY, Sept. 14, 1863.

GRAND OPENING of the REGULAR DRAMATIC SEASON, with a large and talented company, including numerous old favorites and many new names, under the direction of E. F. TAYLOR, STAGE MANAGER.

The company include, among others, Mrs. J. J. PRIOR, Mrs. FRANCE, Misses C. ALFORD, J. FLOOD, OLIVE PRIESTLEY, CARRIE MONELL, HARRIET WALBY, LIZZIE FLEMING, ADDIE LE BRUN, SARAH GERMANE, M. THOMPSON, WARD, JOHNSON, LAING, WOOD, &c., &c., &c.; Messrs. J. E. NAGLE, W. L. JAMISON, T. HADAWAY, LOUIS MESTAYER (his first appearance here,) JOHN BRIDGMAN, JOHN FLOOD (his first appearance,) E. HAVILAND, W. HOLLAND, HENRY CUNNINGHAM, HUGHES, FRANK S. FINN, (his first appearance,) F. WOOD, THOMPSON, LAWS, EDEN, ANDERSON, W. H. DALY.

Scenic Artist, Mr. GEO. HEILGE; Musical Director, and Composer, FRANK W. PETERSCHEN; Machinist and Stage Carpenter, CHARLES BURNS; Properties and Stage Appointments, ROBERT CUTLER and Assistant; Gas Engineer and Calcium Light, THOMAS WILSON; Costumer, ROBERT WALKER; Prompter, W. H. DALY.

The entire Museum has been thoroughly renovated. THE LECTURE-ROOM newly decorated and ventilated. NEW SCENERY, NEW COSTUMES, NEW PROPERTIES, and every accessory to a FIRST-CLASS PLACE OF AMUSEMENT. The opening pieces, which will also be played EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, at 3 and and 7½ o'clock, are THE GREAT GERMAN DRAMA, BRUNHILDA; BRUNHILDA; BRUNHILDA; OR, WAKE NOT THE DEAD. In which will be introduced THE GREAT SPECTRAL ILLUSION,

THE GHOST! THE GHOST! THE GHOST! THE GHOST! IN SEVEN ELEGANT TABLEAUX. SCENE—GERMANY.

ACT I.—APARTMENT IN THURSWALDEN CASTLE. CYPRESS GROVE BY MOONLIGHT. TOMB OF BRUNHILDA. The Mourner. Herman and his Art. The Appeal. The Warning. "Wake Not the Dead." An Incantation. "Shake off the Sleep of Death." TABLEAU 1.—BRUNHILDA, the Specter Bride of the Tomb. "It is, it is Brunhilda." Picture Refectory of the Castle. Alarm of the Household. Werl's Story of the Vampire. Tapestried Chamber of Lord Walter. Brunhilda and Lord Walter. The Question. The Flight. TABLEAU 2.—Spectral Apparitions of Swanhilda and her Children. Terror of Walter. "'Tis she, my desolate and broken-hearted wife." TABLEAU 3.—Illusion, the Specter Bride and her Victims. Picture.

ACT II.—Room in the Castle. Brunhilda's Story. Sorcery arrayed against Heaven. The Resolve of Death. Brunhilda's Apartment in the Castle. Slumber of the Vampire Bride. The Dagger. The Blow. The Atonement. Death of Brunhilda. Corridor of Thurswalden. An Alarmed Household. Cypress Grove of Tombs. Lord Walter and his Victim. Entombed beyond the Reach of Fate. TABLEAU 4.—Brunhilda, the Vampire Bride. "My Sins entail their Weight upon Me; I Sink, and Die." TABLEAU 5.—Swanhilda, the Destroyed One. "And from this Hour Pardon and Peace be Thine." TABLEAU 6.—Spirit of the Sorcerer. "Bury me, earth, a Thousand Fathoms Deep." "Come to the Grave, the Grave." "Wake not the Dead." TABLEAU 7.—Spectral Appearances and Grand Apotheosis.

Fancy Dance........Miss Harriet Walby
Sailor's Hornpipe........Addie Le Brun

To conclude with, first time in America, the irresistibly ludicrous Farce, by J. P. Woeler, Esq., entitled MARRIAGE AT ANY PRICE.

Mr. Marmaduke Brown........Mr. Bridgman
Simon Gushington........Mr. W. L. Jamison
Tubbs........Mr. Cunningham
Peter Peppercorn, alias Jemima Jones, a Servant Maid, alias Tom Potts, a Tiger, (his first appearance)........Mr. Louis Mestayer
Alick, a Gardener, (his first appearance)..Mr. F. W. Finn.
Kate Gushington, Mary Thomas, a Lady's Young Lady, Jerry Jumps, a Gentleman's Servant } Miss C. Alford
Alice, Niece to Brown........Miss Olive Yardley
Matilda Peppercorn, wife to Peter (her first appearance)........Miss J. Flood

To be seen at all hours, every day and evening, THE SIOUX AND WINNEBAGO INDIAN CHIEFS, INDIAN CHIEFS, WARRIORS AND SQUAWS, who, though representatives of THE WARLIKE TRIBES of the wilds of Minnesota, are, and always have been STEADFAST FRIENDS OF THE WHITES. They are on exhibition every DAY and EVENING, and at intervals, and on the stage DURING EACH DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT give a selection from the following characteristic representations of their habits and customs: RECRUITING DANCE, with Song of Persuasion, and Patriotic Speech by Big Winebago. WAR DANCE, with Song of the War Trail. SCALP DANCE, with Song of Victory. CORN DANCE, with Song of Thanksgiving. PIPE DANCE, with Song of Peace and Good Will. HUNTING DANCE, with Song of the Chase. MOCCASIN GAME, the favorite method of gambling, the Indians being the greatest gamblers in the world. A LIVING SEA SERPENT. TROPICAL COLORED FISH, Just obtained at great expense, including ANGEL FISH, DOCTOR FISH, COW FISH, SQUIRREL FISH, CRIMSON CAVARETTA, &c., &c. THE MONSTER PYTHON, THE DRAGON OF THE EAST, nearly allied to the Boa; but THE LARGEST OF THE SNAKE SPECIES ever seen ON THE NORTH AMERICAN CONTINENT. A LIVING SHEEP WITH FIVE HORNS. AUTOMATON WRITER. THE LIGHTNING CALCULATOR. A DOMESTIC CAT NURSING TWO MINKS. The GRAND AQUARIA, Learned Seal, Sea Lion, Monster Bear, Living Anacondas, Wax Figures, &c. Admission 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WALLACK'S. WALLACK'S.

Doors open at 7¼; begin at 8; over before 10½. SIXTH AND LAST WEEK OF THE GREAT SPECTRAL ILLUSION.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the near approach to the opening of the regular Fall and Winter season, the management begs leave to announce the LAST THREE NIGHTS, MONDAY, Sept. 14; TUESDAY, 15; WEDNESDAY, 16, of the ORIGINAL ORIGINAL ORIGINAL ORIGINAL GHOST, GHOST, GHOST, PRODUCED AUG. 6, 1863. FOR THE FIRST TIME IN AMERICA AT THIS POPULAR THEATRE. Now at the HEIGHT OF ITS SUCCESS, WHICH MUST OF NECESSITY BE WITHDRAWN. THOUSANDS have, during the past five weeks, TESTIFIED MOST ENTHUSIASTICALLY to the SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE AND PERFECTION of the REMARKABLE SPECTRAL PHENOMENON, as produced in this ELEGANT AND POPULAR ESTABLISHMENT. It is acknowledged to be the GREATEST TRIUMPH OF SCIENCE AND ART ever presented to the public. WEDNESDAY, LAST NIGHT OF THE SUMMER SEASON, and BENEFIT OF MRS. H. WATKINS.

C. H. RIVERS, BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY, No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., corner of Court-st. All the fashionable dances taught in one course of lessons. Classes are now forming. Send for a circular.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION

Extract teeth without the slightest pain. Dr. COLTON, who originated and first demonstrated the value of the NITROUS OXIDE as an anæsthetic, having had twenty years' experience with the gas, will administer it in person. Instructions, with the right apparatus furnished to dentists, on very reasonable terms, with a certificate of ability. OFFICE No. 22 BOND-ST.

DR. WAIT, SR., (LATE OF NO. 5 BOND-st.,) No. 263 4th-av., corner of 21st-st., extracts teeth positively without pain or danger. Beautiful sets of teeth from $10 upward. Plugging from $1 upward. Extracting 25 cents. Refers to Rev. Isaac Ferris, D. D., and Dr. J. G. Baldwin.

RECENT IMPROVEMENTS ENABLE ME to make a set of teeth as good as were ever made, strengthened by a gold plate as pure as coin, for $20 in gold. J. SMITH DODGE, No. 10 East 17th-st.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

PINE AND HARDWOOD TIMBER.

Eight million feet gang sawed Canada and Michigan pine, comprising a complete assortment of all thicknesses, from ⅜-inch to 12 inches, and all sizes pine joists and timber. Five hundred thousand feet of dry walnut. Also, a large lot of dry oak, ash and whitewood. For sale on reasonable terms. H. W. SAGE & CO., foot of East 32d-st.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.

BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

THE EUROPEAN NEWS.

Movements of the Rebel Pirate Florida.

Launch of One of the Rebel Rams at Birkenhead.

The French in Mexico.

Spirit of the Parisian Press.

The *Adriatic*, of the Galway line, arrived at this port yesterday from Liverpool *viâ* Galway Sept. 1. The main points of her news had already reached us *viâ* Cape Race, but our files furnish the following interesting details.

THE REBEL RAMS.

LAUNCH OF ONE AT BIRKENHEAD.

From the London Herald, Aug. 31.

One of the two iron steam rams, built by Messrs. LAIRD at Birkenhead, was launched at their works on Saturday, in the presence of a large crowd of spectators, who were freely admitted into the yard. The vessel launched on Saturday was christened the *El Monassir* or *Victory*, her consort, launched a few weeks ago, being named the *Toussoun*. When launched, both vessels bore the English flag astern and the French flag amidships. Each is 230 feet long, 42 feet beam, and 19 feet deep. Their measurement is 1,850 tons, and their engines are of 350 horse power. They are plated with 4½-inch iron on a teak backing of great thickness, bolted on to the frame of the ship, which supports the inner shell. The decks are also iron-plated, and the iron bulwarks are hinged at the lower edge, so as to be thrown down in action. Each ram is pierced for six guns on each side, and they are fitted on the deck with large cupola towers on Capt. COLES's plan, with two guns to each cupola. The bows project under the water, so as to form a ram. The iron plates are so beautifully planed and fitted, that it is almost impossible to tell whether the vessels are plated or not. The cupolas are fore and aft of the vessel. Each ram is bark rigged, having the lower masts and yards of iron. The officers and men have accommodation above deck, in the poop and forecastle at each end and below the deck. Great secrecy has been exercised during the building of the rams, but in spite of this they have long excited the suspicions of the Federal officials and sympathisers in this country, and it was stated at the launch on Saturday that, notwithstanding all precautions, the Federals have managed to get spies into Messrs. LAIRDS' yard."

THE PIRATE FLORIDA.

Correspondence of the London Herald.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 28.

A Brest paper, the *Ocean*, gives the following details respecting the arrival of the *Florida* in that harbor:

"The Confederate screw corvette *Florida* arrived in the roadstead on Sunday morning, under the orders of Commander MAFFITT, *capitaine de fregate*. The crew of the ship consists of 128 men. On board there were also 24 passengers, all American civilians. The *Florida* sailed from Bermuda on the 17th of July, and touched at Cork on the 17th of August. The 24 passengers were landed on Monday morning, and left to shift for themselves in the public thoroughfare. The American Consul immediately took steps to provide them with food and lodgings until a decision is arrived at as to what is to be done with them. Twenty-three of these men are Northerners; they were on board a Federal ship of 1,900 tons captured and destroyed by the *Florida* off the English coast. The twenty-fourth passenger is an English pilot, who was on board the captured vessel to navigate her into port. Pratique was granted to the *Florida* in the afternoon; her engines require a few repairs, and she is short of coal."

As the *Ocean* says nothing about the *Atalanta* which the *Pays* stated to have arrived at Brest on Sunday, there is reason to suppose that the *Pays* was misinformed as to the name of the vessel. But whether the *Atalanta* or the *Florida*, or both, matters comparatively little; the important fact is the presence of a Confederate man-of-war in a French Imperial dockyard, allowed to land her passengers and repair her engines, in spite of Yankee bluster about "breaches of neutrality," whenever the same privileges that the Federals themselves enjoy are granted to their gallant enemies.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

The *Moniteur* sums up as follows Marshal FOREY's dispatches, which come down to July 13:

"Several columns sent from Mexico have occupied Tlascala, Toluca, Buena Vista and Tezcoco. Posts of troops have been established at short distances from each other on the road from Puebla to Mexico, by which means small movable columns can be readily formed for pursuing the guerrillas. The inhabitants on all sides apply for the support of the French. Orders have been given for the occupation of Misatlan and of Tampico. The military commandants have received instructions to the following effect: To see that the French and allied troops maintain the strictest discipline; to pacify the country; to assure the security of the roads; to reconstitute the authorities; to awaken the civic courage of well-intentioned people, and make the inhabitants understand that they ought to defend themselves against marauders, who will cease to pillage them when they displayed a little energy. The sanitary state of Orizaba and of Cordova is good; that of Mexico has not sensibly altered during the last fortnight. During the early part of June the works on the railway acquired more activity, although impeded by the rain. The French engineer charged with them hoped that the line would reach the Soledad by the 31st of August. The political situation of the country has sensibly improved since the proclamation of the Government, and Marshal FOREY confirms the account of the murder of the Juarist Gen. LA CLAVE, who was killed by his escort, in order to obtain possession of the money he had about him; Gen. ORTEGA only escaped owing to the fleetness of his horse. This fact has, it is said, produced a great sensation among the Juarist chiefs, who no longer dare to trust their soldiers. Col. VALDEZ of the Juarist army, and a very influential man, made his submission with his troop, composed of 660 men, to Gen. BERTIER, at Toluca, on the 9th of July. A fresh manifesto has been addressed to the dissidents by Marshal FOREY; the former one had been well received wherever it had been seen; Gen. DOBLADO himself had left it posted up at Queretaro, with favorable comments on it. The presence of Col. AYMARD at Pachuca has allowed the working of the mines of Real del Monte to be carried on for our benefit; convoys of silver in bars are sent every week as hitherto to Mexico. Marshal FOREY gives details relative to the proclamation of the monarchy in Mexico, and to the formation of the Council of Regency, but they are only the confirmation of what is already known by telegram.

The military commander of Vera Cruz and of the Terra Caliente gives an account to the Marshal Minister of War of the political situation of his territory. Numerous centres of the population have declared in favor of French intervention. A deputation sent from Merida (Yucatan) to Vera Cruz have applied for a French garrison to protect the people against the guerrillas. The news from Tabacco is good; Minatitlan was occupied on the 18th July, without firing a shot, and the inhabitants received the French as 'welcome guests.'"

SPIRIT OF THE PARIS PRESS.

FRENCH POLICY IN MEXICO.

From an article in the Paris *Constitutionnel* of the 30th ultimo, in relation to the character of French policy in Mexico, and the views entertained of it by this Government, we make the following noteworthy extract, which reveals the old aspirations of France, to place herself at the head of the Latin race, and become at *one* and the same time its tutress and protectress:

"The Secretary of State at Washington bases all his reasoning upon a strange confusion of ideas. In his contemplation, American society *is one*, absolutely *one*, and Mexico, *of* necessity, feels the same aptitude and calling for Republican Government that is experienced by the United States. So many words, so many errors. Unity is far from existing on the American Continent, and there are as many different tendencies as there are different races. Mr. SEWARD, in order to justify his position, in order to make the political mind of Mexico the same as in the United States, should first have shown that the Anglo-Saxon has the same peculiar style of feeling and thinking as the Latin race. But, that much done, and every one will admit it to be no easy matter, the whole would not yet be said; there would remain the explanation to be made, how the Republican *form* of government, which has produced the prosperity of the United States, has been the ruin of Mexico.

We, therefore, shall agree with Mr. SEWARD, when he shall have proved that Latins are Anglo-Saxons, that ruin and anarchy are the same thing as order and prosperity, and that there are the same reasons for attachment to Republicanism that there are in the United States.

A little reflection will lead to better logic. How, for instance, can the country of popular sovereignty, of self-government *par excellence*, find fault with a neighboring people for adopting, of their own accord, the government that suits them best.

Moreover, do not the United States live on good terms with the Empire of Brazil? And why should they look with apprehension upon the establishment of a second empire that would open to their industry a new market of vast extent? Such sentiments would be contrary to their principles and their interests, and we have too much reliance on the shrewdness and liberalism of the United States not to fee convinced that the first moment over, they will see that France has done just what she ought to do and that Mexico has the right to follow her own wishes.

As for England, public opinion has expressed itself there with energy. English interests, which had so long suffered from the anarchical condition into which Mexico was plunged, have quickly comprehended what they were to gain by the establishment of a regular and honorable Government; the articles of the *Times* and *Morning Herald* are easily remembered.

And if in Spain old recollections have, at first, awakened some regrets upon the presentation of another than a Spanish prince to the throne of Mexico, still the truth has not been long in coming to light. The Spaniards know that the force of tradition gives them an exceptional position in that country, and, moreover, what apprehensions can they feel in view of the disinterested attitude of France? The tendencies now manifested are already very favorable, and we may be permitted to hope that, ere long, the question will be rightly estimated beyond the Pyrenees, as it is in France and on the other side of the Channel."

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

The *France* notices with satisfaction that the last advices from America are far more favorable for the South. It points out that the siege of Charleston, though prosecuted with the utmost vigor, makes no progress, and that Gen. BEAUREGARD displays talents in the defence of the capital of South Carolina that establish his reputation as one of the first generals of the age. Your cotemporary then proceeds to show that, as usual, the commanders find out they can do nothing without reinforcements, and that MEADE, who has one of the most consummate tacticians of the day opposed to him, Gen. LEE, has been applied to for a supply of men, which he cannot spare. The *France* comes to the conclusion that Northern prospects are very gloomy, whilst those of the South are looking up, and from that conclusion few who read the American news will venture to dissent.

The *Pays* publishes a long article explicitly contradicting the report of the Federal Government having protested against the establishment of an empire in Mexico. The *Pays* asserts that no protest has been made, and still more, that neither Mr. DAYTON in Paris nor Mr. SEWARD at Washington have offered any observations on the subject to M. DROUYN DE LHUYS or Baron MERCIER.

A REMARKABLE CHARACTER DECEASED.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* writes:

"A somewhat famous historical character, besides DOST MAHOMED, has lately passed away—BHAESI-BHAE, grandmother of the present Maharajah of Gwalior. She was the widow of DOWLUT RAO SCINDIA, who died in 1827, and had a pension of thirty thousand pounds a year guaranteed to her by treaty. She was not the least remarkable of the many able and unscrupulous women who abound in Indian history, such as the Ranee Chunda of Lahore, the Ranee of Jhansi, who fell fighting against us in 1857; the Lucknow Begum, who is still a fugitive in Nepaul; the old Ranee of Nagpore, who kept the province faithful to us in 1857; and the present Begum of Bhopal, who kept her country quiet that year, and is now, like her Sovereign, decorated with the insignia of the most exalted Order of the Star of India. The Bhaesi-Bhae of Gwalior was fond of recalling the battle of Assaye. When the wife of an officer who had been with her husband in the Crimea visited the old lady in 1857, she asked: 'Have you seen a battle between the English and the Russ?' 'Ay,' she said, with glowing eyes, 'I too, have ridden in a battle. I rode when Wellesley Sahib drove us from the field, with nothing but the saddle on which we sat.' She was a true Asiatic despot, as we found to our cost. On one occasion, when on a journey, she applied to an oil-seller for oil for her torches. The man was out, and his wife refused the oil with a sneer at the Ranee, whom she believed to be an impostor. The poor wretch was seized, enveloped in a hundred yards of silk steeped in her own oil, and thus burnt to death. When the husband returned he was presented with a lac of rupees, (£10,000,) to enable him to marry a wife with better manners. Our Administration offers no career to such spirits, unless in the tame work of administration, to which the Begum of Bhopal has quietly settled down. What the native chiefs are not allowed by us to seek in war, cruelty and anarchy, they find in debauchery and petty intrigue.

A FINANCIAL VIEW.

SOME CHEERFUL PREDICTIONS.

From the London Times, (City Article,) Aug. 28.

The premium on gold in New-York has again declined, the last quotation being 25⅛. The confidence of the people in the financial manipulations of Mr. CHASE can be compared only to that which in this country was concentrated upon Mr. HUDSON during the railway mania. For two years before the break-up of that personage, the results of his system were predicted with all the uncompromising force of scientific deduction. But his dupes—including, perhaps, himself, in his utter ignorance—not only laughed at these warnings, but pointed to the still increasing inflation of the share-list as furnishing all the refutation that was necessary. The laws that regulate the money market, however, are immutable, and the reason which held good in 1847 is still good in 1863. The fact that gold, which was quoted in New-York between 60 and 70 premium about six months back is now down to 25⅛, does not prove any intrinsic alteration of circumstances, or probabilities, any more than a daily improvement of 1 per cent. in Eastern Counties stock could prove in 1846 that the prophets of coming disaster were wrong, and that Mr. HUDSON was a true light. Those who marked at that time the continuous delusion of the multitude knew that just in proportion to those movements there would be an augmentation of the final severity of the crash. So long as Mr. HUDSON could command the faith of the multitude and the support of the speculative banks he could control the share market at his pleasure. The moment the banks found that they had lent to him and to his followers the utmost penny, the bubble burst, and such was the swooping rapidity of the storm that the actual millionaires of June were the bankrupts of November. Mr. CHASE has now the entire confidence of the Federal public, the disposal of the National revenue, and the unquestioning service of the banks. With these powers he has only to will the exact premium at which gold should be quoted from day to day. There is no necessity that there should be a premium even of 25⅛ if he would prefer a decline to par, and it is alone from the fact that he permits it to remain at that point of disadvantage that there is room to surmise he has some latent consciousness that an end must arrive to his present proceedings, and that, unless he puts some little limit upon the use of his resources, the end will be alarmingly near. All the Customs dues, which constitute his great reliance, are paid in specie, and there is consequently a constant influx into the Treasury. At the commencement of the war the New-York banks held about £12,000,000, and they have still nearly £8,000,000; and diffused among the general population two years back there was a larger amount of coin than at any former period, owing to the extraordinary prosperity of the Western farmers. Here are three grand sources of supply, and all that can now be said is that they are not yet exhausted. They are much more nearly exhausted, however, than they were when the premium on gold was 70 per cent. The chief of the three sources was and is the quantity of coin in the hands of the people. It is impossible to estimate what this was in 1861, but probably £50,000,000 would be a moderate calculation. Now, the keeping open of this channel of supply depends entirely on the maintenance of confidence. During the past year the Government, with the aid of the banks, have contrived to induce the holders of the inconvertible paper currency to change their unproductive notes for Federal stock, bearing a high rate of interest, and this removal of currency from the market has created a reaction from the depreciation which was taking place in the value of the greenbacks measured in gold, which in its turn has caused holders of gold the more willingly to bring that commodity in for paper. The Wall-street operators could argue, "You see that gold has already fallen 10 per cent. from the successes of the Government. Next week it will experience a similar fall. Ultimately it will be down to par. Hasten, therefore, to change your specie for notes or Government stocks, while you can still get a high premium for it." The fulfilment of these assertions by a continuous decline would naturally render the crowd more anxious day by day to avail themselves of the precious and fleeting opportunity, and thus the Washington Treasury has been upheld, and enabled to throw upon the market all the quantities of gold that were requisite to meet the demand for Europe. But the essential condition of affairs has not experienced the slightest change. The great facts remain that this demand for gold for transmission abroad has been uninterrupted, that it will steadily increase, that the country is consequently being drained of its metallic wealth, and that the final convulsion will come either from the public suddenly being awakened to the actual state of the case, and resorting to hoarding, or at a later period from the announcement to the foreign merchants that there is no more specie to be had. So long as the expenditure of the country is in excess of its annual production, the march in this direction is inevitable. Nothing can avert it, although many circumstances may delay it, and there can be no question that Mr. CHASE has shown singular adroitness in the latter process. Of course, to any persons of financial experience, even at New-York, the end must be perfectly plain; but Mr. CHASE has stifled the warning that these persons would by their operations otherwise give, by causing a prohibition to be enacted against buying or selling gold for delivery at a future date. In London there are many merchants who would at once order their New-York agents to commence operations of this description if the freedom which all other cities enjoy existed in that quarter. But, such not being the case, there is nothing that can cause the market to take its natural course so long as the Government can procure enough gold for the remittances hither by each steamer. The diminution in our demand for grain this year will greatly accelerate the final collapse, but if the people can be kept from panic there may still be several months of happy infatuation. If it were possible to ascertain the amount of specie that existed in the country at the commencement of the drain, the period of disillusion might be fixed with almost mathematical precision. This being impossible, all that the commercial world can do is to wait and watch. One thing is important to be remembered,—namely, that all the triumphs the North may gain can but make its financial affairs worse. With a peace founded on an agreement for separation the accounts for the past might be made up, and a definitively reduced expenditure might be adopted for the future. With the South to be held by force of arms as a subjugated province, all hope of a return to economy must forever be abandoned.

BRAZIL AND THE UNITED STATES.

The following letters appeared in the *Jornal do Commercio* of Rio de Janeiro, of the 11th of June last, under the above heading:

MR. EDITOR: I beg of you to transcribe the following letter, which I send you both in the original English and in the Portuguese translation, as a most formal and authentic contradiction to the sinister reports which were circulated about an impending conflict between the Imperial Government and the Legation of the United States—a conflict which all good Americans, both of the South and the North, would deplore. The letter was addressed to me by his Excellency Gen. J. W. WEBB, the representative of the United States at this Court. I am, &c.,

Dr. THOMAS RAINEY.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, PETROPOLIS, June 7, 1863.

SIR: Your note of yesterday came to hand last evening, in which you apprise me that you are about to present to His Imperial Majesty the Emperor your "two rifled bronze guns," and add, "but hearing from various sources reports of a difficulty between yourself and the Government, I wish to ask if there be any such as to make it improper or inexpedient to present them."

In reply, I am most happy to say, that no difficulty whatever, exists or has existed, between myself as the representative of the United States, and the present Administration of the Imperial Government. The relations between the two Governments are as cordial, and I trust will prove as lasting, as the friends of Constitutional Government and the advocates of an American policy, requiring that Americans should govern America, could possibly desire. Every complaint I have made, whenever complaint became necessary, has, in due time been satisfactorily responded to; and although the presence in Brazilian waters, of piratical steamers, built in English ports with English capital, equipped and manned by Englishmen, and sailing under English colors from the shores of Great Britain to prey upon, sink and destroy the unprotected commercial vessels of a friendly Power, without ever having been in the waters of the rebels, to whom they claim to belong, have rendered it necessary to call the attention of the Imperial Government to the conduct of some of its subordinates, I do not entertain a doubt that full justice will be done in the exigency which has arisen. Certain it is that I have had no cause to take exception to the spirit in which my complaints and remonstrances have been received, and, of course, there does not exist the slightest grounds for the "reports" to which you allude, and in relation to which there have been so very many kind and most friendly inquiries by my colleagues and the most distinguished and influential Brazilians. "The wish is father to the thought" in those who credit as in those with whom these "reports" originate. The few selfish individuals who justify the reprisals made by England upon the commerce of Brazil, and approve of the insult to her sovereignty, are not, of course, well pleased to witness the cordial relations now existing between the two leading nations on the American continent, and to whom is measurably confided its future; and they will, doubtless, do all in their power to sow seeds of discord between them. But you may safely say to our countrymen in Rio that all such efforts will singularly fail; and they will certainly rejoice, as most assuredly I do, at your contemplated present to the Emperor of your "two rifled bronze guns." With great respect, your obedient servant,

J. WATSON WEBB.

Dr. THOMAS RAINEY.

GARIBALDI.

A Turin letter of the 25th, in the *Siècle*, contains the following:

"GARIBALDI, after a year of suffering, is now entirely cured. The wound is cicatrized, and the foot, the articulation of which was thought to have been lost, has recovered its elasticity. The General was able to walk, a few days back, about twenty steps, without either crutches or stick. Dr. ALBANESE, who alone has attended GARIBALDI during the last seven months, has left Caprera, his patient no longer requiring his services. The Marquis CARACCIOLO DI BELLA, Italian Minister at Constantinople, is to be transferred to Lisbon, a post relatively inferior. This is believed to be the commencement of a movement among the Italian diplomatists."

THE REBEL RAMS.

THE DUTY OF THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT.

From the London Times, Aug. 28.

We are assured that at this moment there are two vessels in the Mersey and a third in the Clyde, designed in accordance with the latest conceptions of naval warfare, and notoriously destined for the use of the Southern States. The memorialists of the Emancipation Society speak of them as "powerful iron-plated steam-rams," and ingeniously describe them as "equipped" with "steel prows and turrets." We are not sure that this would be considered "equipment" under the meaning of the act; but if the statement is true—and we have no reason to doubt it—we should ask ourselves with what feelings we should regard similar proceedings on the part of others. The Federals are not entitled to call upon us to change our laws, nor can we submit to be bullied even into a change of practice; but the case is now becoming a very strong one. We hold and acknowledge it unlawful to equip vessels-of-war for the use of a belligerent, we being neutrals, and yet every cruiser in the Southern States has been, as a matter of fact, sent to sea from the ports of this country. It is not the fault of the Government, as the case of the *Alexandra* sufficiently proved, but there must clearly be a fault somewhere, when we see the spirit of the law evaded, and things done which we would rather see left undone, and which our own national interests call upon us to stop.

We admit that the case is exceptional. It turns, in fact, upon the passionate and overruling determination with which the Federals are enforcing a prodigious blockade. To this one momentous object they have devoted their whole naval resources, and have thrown the police of the seas upon us. If their squadrons were not so busy on the seaboard of the Southern States matters would not have been managed so easily in the Mersey and the Clyde; nor would the *Florida* be quietly hovering about the Channel to pick up her new consorts on their coming out. As it is, this kind of trade is left undisturbed, and the Federals, instead of snapping up the would-be cruisers on their first appearance, complain of us for allowing them to appear at all. Just lately they have ordered the construction of six powerful iron steamers expressly for the purpose of patroling the seas, and if this new squadron should not be abruptly diverted to Charleston or Norfolk we should soon hear less of the *Alabama* and her doings. Hitherto the Southerners have been left with this field of action entirely to themselves, and so profitable have they found it that they have recently proposed to throw their whole energies into the work. In that event we might see such an extension given to the trade in question as could hardly be tolerated.

It is a hard thing to say, perhaps, that we may sell a hundred thousand rifles or a whole cargo of gunpowder to a belligerent, and yet not a ship's hull; but we can only add that some such distinction is actually recognized, and that it is not our interest to invalidate it. We ourselves have maintained it as well as the Americans. During the Crimean war we addressed a protest to the Washington Government on the subject of a vessel believed to be destined for Russian use, and the Americans listened to us. When they, again, the other day, protested on the subject of the *Alexandra*, we listened to them, and did our best to detect an alleged breach of law. On both sides, therefore, it is felt that neutrals should not supply belligerents with vessels of war, and yet a Confederate cruiser is said to be somewhere in British waters awaiting the appearance of her new consorts at a rendezvous. Can this be right? We think not. It is not a question of sympathy at all, but a question of law, and, we may once more add, of British interests. If we were unhappily again plunged into a war we might soon find reason to wish that we had supported with greater zeal the representations of the Federals in the matter of these Southern cruisers.

THE LATEST EUROPEAN NEWS.

Additional by the City of Manchester.

The French Cabinet and Recognition of the South.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, Sept. 12.

The following is the continuation of the news per the steamship *City of Manchester*, which arrived off Cape Race at 6 o'clock yesterday (Friday) evening, having left Liverpool on the 2d and Queenstown on the 3d inst.

The *City of Manchester* makes the following report: On the 2d inst. passed American ship *Orarus*, bound into Liverpool. On the 4th, eighty-six miles west of Fastnet, passed steamship *China*, also bound into Liverpool. On the 6th, in lat 51° 12', long. 22° 49', passed a ship-rigged steamer, supposed to be the *City of Washington*, bound east.

The London *Morning Herald* understands that at a French Cabinet Council the expediency of recognizing the South was discussed, the majority being in favor of doing so, but that a final decision was not arrived at.

The Paris *Pays* denies that the American Government has delivered any protest to the French Government in relation to Mexican affairs.

The Polish question remained without change.

The Congress of German Princes had closed and the result was satisfactory to the Emperor of Austria.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

The Office of the Raleigh Standard Mobbed by Georgia Soldiers.

The Friends of the Paper Retaliate Upon the State Journal.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Sept. 12.

A flag of truce arrived from City Point this evening.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 11th instant says:

"The office, type and presses of the Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard*, edited by WILLIAM HOLDEN, have been destroyed by a party of Georgia soldiers. Mr. HOLDEN was in Petersburgh at the time. In return for this outrage, the citizens and friends of the *Standard* destroyed the office of the *State Journal*. Gov. VANCE reached the spot after the work of destruction was nearly completed and begged the crowd to desist, rebuking them for the act, and telling them that no such examples had been set in LINCOLN's dominions.

THE WASHITA RIVER EXPEDITION.

No Trace of an Organized Rebel Force—Kirby Smith Makes a Last Appeal for Men.

CAIRO, Friday, Sept. 11.

The Memphis *Bulletin*, of the 9th inst., announces the arrival of the steamer *Grosbeck* from Vicksburgh.

The Washita River Expedition, consisting of the greater part of Gen. LOGAN's old brigade, a regiment of cavalry, and a battery of artillery, had returned from the portion of Louisiana lying adjacent to Washita River.

No organized force of the enemy could be found. The detour was made to the northwest, in direction of the village of El Dorado, Ark. A large number of rebel soldiers came voluntarily into our lines and surrendered. About 25 of them came on the *Grossbeck*. They report matters in the Department as looking very gloomy. The old Conscription laws had proved totally inadequate to raise the required force.

Gen. KIRBY SMITH, commanding in West Mississippi, has called on all the old men to rally to his assistance, promising them their services will not be needed more than sixty days, as by that time the fate of the West will be decided.

The wreck of the steamer *Courier* has been burned by guerrillas to prevent her being raised.

INTERESTING FROM VICKSBURGH.

Important Expedition on the Texas, Shreveport and Vicksburgh Railroad—How the People Talk—Health of the Army.

Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

VICKSBURGH, Wednesday, Sept. 2,
Via CAIRO, Monday, Sept. 7.

LOGAN's division, under the command of Gen. STEVENSON, was sent into Bayou, Bent and Wethila counties, about sixty miles west from here, on the Texas, Shreveport and Vicksburgh Railroad, to break up, or drive, or capture the rebel forces that overran the country. Reports reached us of business done between Monroe on the railway and Texas. A small expedition could not go. The infantry, preceded by two battalions of cavalry under Major OSBORNE, of Gen. GRANT's escort, formed the division for the expedition. This gallant band so highly spoken of in the official report of Gen. GRANT did all that his praise bespoke. Then they were always from ten to twelve miles in advance of the main body, contending with the cavalry force of the Texans at each ford. In one instance 18 of the Fourth Illinois, under Lieut. CHAPIN, charged on a body of 130 and put them to flight. Lieut. MAIN was slightly injured at one ford from his horse becoming unmanageable and throwing him against a tree.

At every place where they had an opportunity of talking with the people, they expressed themselves heartily sick of Confederate rule. From the Mississippi River to Bayou Macon, a distance of 20 miles, everything combustible has been destroyed. From there to Bayou Beuf the country is poorly settled. Thence to Washita it is Eden-like in its beauty. Planters are wealthy, the buildings fine and the shrubbery and grounds splendid. At the town of Monroe the people welcomed Gen. STEVENSON. It is a place of much wealth. The stores were piled with the necessaries of life, but they were held at fabulous prices.

Thinking we had come to stay, the people were anxious to return to the old order of things. The machinery of the road, consisting of cars and locomotives in good order, is left, as it shall be wanted; bridges are destroyed, so that it cannot be moved. The inhabitants promise to protect the road if we will repair it. There are rebel deserters enough to do it. The country is filled with them. Thousands of PEMBERTON's and GARDNER's men are there, and protest that they will not return. The country seem determined to free themselves from Confederate rule.

In the cavalry force we had but one killed; but of the infantry, I have not learned how we came out. It will not probably be large, as all the skirmishing was in front with the cavalry. Gen. STEVENSON made hosts of converts by his order to destroy nothing that was taken from the people but forage and food. Some houses are filled with cotton. No cotton has been planted by the people, because the buccaneers who ruled them forbade it. Several camps were found where the rebels had stayed, but all were empty.

The people were willing to give all the information in their power. They say they will die ere they will be conscripted into the rebel army.

An expedition has failed to find the enemy in force anywhere, but, like those of old, have spied out the land, and returned with the fruits thereof.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Sept. 11.

The steamer *Orizaba* sails for Panama to-morrow.

Money easy. Atlantic currency exchange ranges at from 25@27 premium for gold in New-York; legal tenders, 80. Sterling exchange unchanged. Since the sailing of the last steamer, there has been a fair offering trade, but importers have done little. Jobbers are indisposed to replenish stocks, anticipating better opportunities after the arrival of fresh goods by vessels nearly due.

CHARLES BIRD, Treasurer of Sacramento, has absconded to Mexico, being a defaulter to the extent of about $20,000. He had previously held a good character, and owes his present disgrace to gambling.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Sept. 12.

The steamship *Orizaba* sailed for Panama to-day, with $380,000 in treasure for England, and $263,000 for New-York.

Work on the San Francisco harbor-defences was commenced yesterday by a large number of laborers, promising the speedy completion of very formidable fortifications.

Nearly complete returns make the majority for the Union State ticket a little below 20,000.

Thirty-three Democrats are elected to the State Senate and sixty-five Unionists. Five Democratic Assemblymen are elected.

Maine Politics.

BELFAST, Me., Saturday, Sept. 12.

Great excitement prevails here in view of the State Election on Monday.

Hon. BION BRADBURY, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is addressing a large meeting this evening at the City Hall.

Ex-Gov. CROSBY is also speaking at a Republican meeting.

THE FEELING IN EAST TENNESSEE.—We have been permitted to copy from the private letter of a distinguished Ohio officer, in the Army of ROSECRANS, the following interesting statement in regard to the reception of our forces and the feelings of the people in East Tennessee:

"We are now fairly in East Tennessee. The people are truly our friends. They are more loyal than the people of Ohio. My brigade is fifteen miles in advance of the remainder of this wing of the army, only three or four miles from the Tennessee River. The people come in by hundreds to see us, with such joy and feelings of happy deliverance as cannot be described. Hundreds of men have come in from the mountains, who have not slept at home a night for nearly two years. BROWNLOW's book is no fiction. It is true, and only the beginning of the truth. East Tennessee has a history yet to make. Throughout the entire region there are scattered a few who have been informers and aids to the Confederacy. Woe to them when the East Tennessee men return from our army. They are nearly all in our service already, and with BURNSIDE. Nearly every family here has one, two, and sometimes half a dozen in our service. The women have done all the labor, made all the crops, and kept the family. They are a desperate, determined people, and will never make terms with their persecutors."

Honor, all honor, to the brave and enduring Switzers of the Union!—*Cleveland Leader, Sept. 4.*

The Draft in the Third District.

The Provost-Marshal's Office, No. 259 Washington-street, was more thronged on Saturday than any day previous, and the examinations were continued one hour longer in consequence. The following is the result of the day's business:

Held for Duty—Martin Prigge, Edward Sears, John S. Ridley, George S. Booriand, Wm. C. Spellman, John H. Rathbun, Chas. P. Gulich, James Dignam.

Substitutes Accepted—John H. Dally furnished James B. Ward; Pope C. Tefft furnished Andrew J. Caleb; Peter McCartee furnished Benj. M. Mays; John Hagar furnished John Cunningham; Uzziah C. Burnap furnished Thomas Cahill; Alfred T. Miller furnished Thomas Konig; John A. Tweedy furnished Conrad R. Haine; Adam H. Miller furnished Clement L. Daniel; Wilbour F. Herbert furnished John Cavanagh; John H. Buckman furnished Walter Larkin; James Hine furnished John A. Allen; Wm. R. H. Martin furnished James Cahill.

Discharged for Disability—Thos. Everett, James Gill, Isaac Waldron, Walter S. Culver, Jas. S. Myers, Jas. Wheatley, Thomas Baylis, Isaiah B. Carpenter, James Mulligan, George R. Thompson, Samuel A. Myes, John Bloodgood, Gorham R. Walton, James Perkins, George G. Wells, Thos. Trow, Wm. H. Rust, Francis Callaghan, John Dahl, Patrick Conners, Frederick B. Fish, David G. Garretson.

Only Son—Edward Dyer.

Unsuitable Age—Wm. H. Gleavy, Richard McLean, Jas. Powers, James R. Linn, Andrew Crasson, Thos. Bergen, Jas. D. M. Bebee.

Three in One Family Drafted—John Longhead, Frederick S. Butts.

Resident in Another District—Isaac F. Amerman, James McClees, Anthony D. Schroder.

Aliens—Edwin F. Turner, Michael Humphrey, Abraham Levy, John Jordan, Michael Nolan, Wm. H. Wood.

In the Navy—Thomas Ustick.

In Service March 3—Robert Craig, Albert E. Sumner.

Paid $300.—Richard F. Vanderveer, Edward D. Congdon, Edmund Unkhart, Gould H. Brush, Chas. D. Beale, Samuel T. Keese, Andrew Blatchford.

THE OFFICERS OF THE BROOKLYN FIRE DEPARTMENT AND THE ACTION OF THE COMMON COUNCIL RELATING TO DRAFT EXEMPTIONS.—At a meeting of the officers of the Fire Department (W. D.), held on Wednesday night last, the action of the Common Council in relation to withdrawing the exemption from firemen, was discussed and severely commented upon. A resolution was adopted directing the several firemen to take the sense of their companies on the subject of disbanding, and report at a subsequent meeting. The Board of Officers then adjourned to last (Saturday) evening. They met in Firemen's Hall, at 8 o'clock, Mr. JOHN CUNNINGHAM, the chief engineer, in the chair. All the companies were represented except Engine No. 2 and Hose No. 8. After reading the minutes, the committee appointed submitted their report, which is as follows:

To the Board of Officers of the Fire Department, Brooklyn, W. D.:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned Committee on the draft would respectfully report that since our last meeting we have had several interviews with the City authorities, and received from all an assurance of their hearty concurrence in, and an earnest desire for the consummation of such arrangements as may relieve the Department or its members from the draft. Under the present resolutions adopted by the Common Council at their last meeting, and under which the money has been raised, the members of this Department having families depending upon them will receive that exemption the most liberal construction of the law will warrant. This will leave but a comparatively small number liable to the draft to be provided for, and for whose exemption your Committee is now using all their powers, energies and influence, with what we believe a fair prospect of success. Numerous suggestions have been offered as the best means to be adopted to obtain the desired end, and none appears more feasible to your Committee or more likely to accomplish that end than the proposed meeting of the Common Council for the purpose of raising a special fund for the relief of firemen who are drafted and not otherwise provided for—the legalizing of such act to be applied for at the next session of the State Legislature. For the consideration of this or such other plans as may be suggested for the relief of firemen, there has been a call issued for a special meeting of the Common Council on Tuesday afternoon next, at 5 o'clock, which meeting, we trust, will result in the adopting of such resolutions for our relief as will convince the members of the Department that the city authorities have had, and still have, an earnest desire to relieve them from the draft. And your Committee trust that preceding the action of the authorities and your Committee, no action will be taken by this Board to debar them from the claims now being put forth in their behalf, or paralyzing the action of your Committee by the passage of any resolution which may disturb the harmony of the Department, or tend to a dissolution, and which must result to the injury rather than the good of those for whom we are striving.

Respectfully submitted,
N. L. PETTIT,
J. PRIOR RORKE,
DENNIS McNAMARA,
JOHN CAMPBELL, } Committee.

The report was accepted and suggestions adopted. The Board then adjourned to the call of the Chair.

THE BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.—The Board having passed resolutions exempting the firemen and militia from the draft, and then rescinding the resolutions, and placing these classes on a level with the rest of the community, now propose to hold another meeting on Tuesday night, to see if they cannot pass more resolutions to relieve the firemen.

[Advertisement.]

PSYCHOLOGY; or, the "Science of the Soul," Man's Spiritual Nature, and his relations not only to this life, but to the life to come, elucidated and explained on principles in perfect harmony with revelation and Christianity, in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. New volume, 38th, commenced in July. $1 50 a year. September number, by first post, 15 cents.

FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Arago, from Port Royal, S. C.—Col. J. E. Dodge, Major Stryker, A. D. C. to Gen. Gilmore, Maj. J. G. Smith, Dr. Mayer, Major Oxtell, Mr. Severance, Assistant Surgeon Taylor, U. S. A.; Assistant Surgeon Gouley, do.; Assistant Surgeon Dubois, do.; Lieut.-Commander Blake, U. S. N.; Lieut.-Commander Scott, do.; Surgeon Kinderline, Surgeon Curtiss, Assistant Surgeons Roberts, Lampon, Lee, H. C. Yarrow, F. J. Yarrow, Mola, Gillett, Draper, Capts. Rose, E. L. Giddings, House, Wilcox, Morgan, D. Clarke, J. S. Wicks, Pratt, Nye, Lieuts. B. B. Keeler, Jawhurst, McMann, Gilchrist, Mehles, W. H. Merriam, A. M. Olmstead, Hazleton, Slocum, Mrs. Bartlett, Miss Harney, Mrs. Donelson and two daughters, Mrs. Seeley and child, Mr. Vandervourt, Assistant Surgeon Clarke, U. S. N.; Mr. Cyrion, do.; Mr. Lawrence, do.; Mr. Pierce, Mr. Reed, Mr. Sumner, Band Master Ingalls, H. A. Jenkins, G. Roby, G. Winter, J. H. Wyle, G. Lambert, Mr. Pearce, G. B. White, Mr. Hamburger, Messrs. Wade, Lee, Adams, Palmlee, Sayton, J. Olden, Coggswell, Higginson, Morton, E. Harrison, Crowell, Blydenburgh, H. B. Clarke, J. Bates, Wightmann, McClue, E. P. Wells, F. Rockwell, and 125 others.

In steamship Adriatic, from Liverpool.—Mr. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. Halstead, Rev. Mr. Saffin, R. Seine, lady and three children, G. Wood and lady, S. Hammell, Mr. Patrick, Mr. Nicholas, Mr. and Mrs. Bellows, Mr. Goath, P. Ryder, D. Donahue, lady and daughter, S. Mooney, P. Murphy, Mr. Craig, Miss Thomas, E. Gaynor, Mr. Clymer, H. B. M. Commif, and 678 in the steerage.

In steamship Melville, from Havana.—Capt. Jackson, Capt. Hardy, Miss J. Smith, Senor Booze.

Passengers Sailed.

SEPT. 12—*In steamship New-York, for Bremen, &c.*—T. G. Meier and lady, St. Louis; A. Dung, New-York; J. A. Huck, lady and two daughters, Otto Synnestwedt, Chicago; W. G. Taaks, New-York; A. Schatterer and lady, New-York; G. F. Jasper, Quincy, Ill.; R. Makin, Mrs. M. Mulford and child; A. Strong and son, B. Valentin, J. F. Degener, F. W. Raeder, J. H. Deming, all of New-York; J. Killinsky, lady and three children, Capt. A. Matuski, Washington, D. C.; Wm. Bach, St. Louis; C. Mayer, New-York; John Mers, Chicago; Miss A. Bakenbol, New-York; Wm. Schmitz, Mexico; J. Freudenthal, Alexandria, Va.; W. Dieckmann, lady and child, Cincinnati; Mrs. Louise Bartels, Washington, D. C.; G. Thomas, California; Mrs. Helen Zahn and child, Philadelphia; Henry Lorenz and child, Baltimore; L. Stern, New-York; Mrs. H. Gerold, Mrs. Christine Geilfus, Cincinnati; M. Peter and son, New-York; P. Freund and son, Chicago; C. A. von Strydonck, Miss Hortense von Strydonck, and 83 in the steerage. Total 135.

In steamship Corsica, for Nassau and Havana.—Mrs. B. Frank and servant, Mr. Black, Nassau; Ed. Aymerick, Cuba; Wm. Black, Nassau; Jose Paredes, R. Marcacho, M. B. Salbot, Havana; Miss Place, New-York; J. Xiques, Mrs. Xiques and servant, Matanzas; H. Stretel, Vera Cruz; J. B. Perkins, Havana; W. R. Hall, Hoboken; C. Callors, Paris; James Dugan, Louis French, A. Mitchell, V. Harslauer, Havana; E. Evani, New-York; Richard Merlin, England; C. Smith, F. Morell and H. M. Moody, New-York; George Minchin, England; Mrs. C. Calton, Paris; S. A. Tomb, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. J. Roth, Manchester; Mr. and Mrs. Mathews, five children, governess and maid servant, Nassau; Mrs. Abrams, child and servant, Mrs. S. Myers, child and servant, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Knoles, Mr. and Mrs. P. Saunders, Mrs. E. Gore and child, Miss Gore, Nassau; R. S. Craig, London; Mrs. L. Pirrie, New-York; Juan de M. Delgado, Havana; A. de Angelis, do.; Dudley Pray, do.; Henry Randall, Brooklyn; Capt. J. B. Cole, Baltimore; Miss Bruce, Kentucky; A. Dysart, E. Gore, J. Edgell, Nassau; J. K. Elliott, New-York; F. Amenteros, Cuba; George Willington, Nassau; R. H. Hale, N. York; James de Jongh, James Orr, Wm. Nicholson, Havana; Mrs. Jones, Nassau; Felix Nazarro, Havana; C. J. Wylote, Halifax; John R. Saunders, Massachusetts; T. F. Bouchel, Georgetown; G. Smith, New-York; J. Bauman, do.; John Smith, Thomas Jones, do.; John H. Plub, Peekskill; John Barton, New-York; John Bruce, Glasgow; Robert Connery, James Graham, Rich. Drake, Delaware; Mr. Boothby.

SEPT. 12—*In steamship City of Baltimore, for Liverpool.*—Louise Lecompte and child, T. Derdis, lady and child, Mr. and Mrs. Dixon, Philip Verplanck, W. Reardon and wife, Capt. James, Charles Stiles, Augustus Truman, Rev. John Hogan, John G. Kirsten and wife, George Laurie, James Steven, E. Bendelair, John F. Attridge, A. F. Conant, M. J. L. Douglass, Thomas Milligan, Mr. Keough, G. A. Fysen, Amidee Richy, E. Lecompte, F. S. Bertrand, Mr. Down, James Bowler, Walter Langdon, Giles Mellery, with others in the steerage.

In steamship Tubal Cain, for St. Domingo City.—M. Tirado, Albert L. Gore, M. Kon, J. P. Russell, J. W. Fabens, George A. Philips, George A. Philips, Jr., B. D. Gardner, M. Seligman, M. Milker, John H. Bartlett, Jas. Abbott, William Kenness, C. M. Allen, Thomas Martin, A. R. Marchina, and 15 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 38 | Sun sets..... 6 14 | Moon sets... 6 10

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 7 42 | Gov. Island. 8 31 | Hell Gate... 9 53

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Sept. 12.

Cleared.

Steamship Tubal Cain, (Br.,) Foster, St. Domingo City, Bermuda, and St. Johns, P. R., American West India Company; George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamers Chesapeake, Willets, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Octorora, McLaughlin, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.

Ships Benjamin Adams, Chase, St. John, N. B., James J. Tapscott; Somersetshire, Taylor, St. John, N. B., J. T. Tapscott; Gen. McClellan, Trask, Liverpool, Trask & Dearborn.

Barks Costa Rica, Pen, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Company; A. H. Gaston, Nelson, Barbados, Bishop & Brother; Atalanta, (Brem.,) Von Harten, Bremen, H. Koop & Co.; Bremen, (Brem.,) Baeilhaupt, Buenos Ayres, Brett, Son & Co.; Warren, Peet, Philadelphia; Ellen, (Br.,) Sinclair, Queenstown, H. J. Overmore; Adam Von Ross, (Meck.,) Witt, Cork and a market, Wm. Salem & Co.

Brigs Catharine McIvor, McIvor, Kingston, Jam., J. V. McArthur; Frithiof, Lantzen, Cork, Funch Meincke & Wendt; Ida Abbott, Cooper, St. Thomas, Whitmore & Co.; John Hathaway, Townsend, Havana, J. L. Hathaway; Three Sisters, Hanna, Marseilles, Moore & Henry; Plymouth, (Br.,) Post, Rio Grande del Sur, F. Phillips; Emilia, (Ital.,) Jaccasim, Genoa, Fabber & Chauncey; Louisa, (Br.,) Bell, Demarara, Thomas James.

Schooners Capt. John, Torrey, Boston, C. & E. J. Peters; Lockwood, Durbarough, Smyrna; A. Doane, Meguthlin, Boston, B. F. Small & Co.; Arlington, Terry, Washington, Tupper & Beattie; J. H. Hatfield, Wood, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolff; Addie E. Barnes, Sears, Port Royal, Bixby & Co.; J. C. Hertz, Spear, Wareham, Wm. S. Brown & Co.; M. S. Partridge, Hill, East Weymouth, Wm. S. Brown & Co.; Julius Webb, Mather, Tampico, Miller & Houghton; Berenice, Caam, Eastport, Jed Frye & Co.; Mary A. Irvins, Watton, Chincoteague, A. C. Havens; W. G. Tuft, Russell, Beaufort, N. L. McCready & Co.; Estelle, Van Brunt, Inagua, Jos. Eneas; Samuel Eddy, Patton, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Jonas Sparks, Inman, Washington, Hanson & Schmelzel; J. Mathews, Atkins, Milton, Del.; D. H. Baldwin, Knowlton, Fall River, J. V. Haviland; O. H. Booth, Lonestreet, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Nancy Perry, (Br.,) Halifax, James Hunter & Co.; D. N. Williams, Williams, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Rebecca and Harriet, Brannan, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Boundbrook, Perry, Bangor, J. V. Haviland; A. Nelson, Gott, Bangor, J. V. Haviland; Yorktown, Woglon, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; Morning Star, Boswell, Key West, Joseph Eneas; Luisia, Underhill, Jacmel, Kunhardt & Co.; C. Wilcox, McFadden, Eastport, Jed Frye & Co.

Sloops H. M. Lathers, Dehart, York River, F. J. Campbell; Sun, Smeas, Chincoteague, Moreau & Parker; Crystal Palace, Decker, York River, F. J. Campbell.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Arago, Henry A. Gadsden commanding, from Port Royal, S. C., at 10 A. M., and Charleston Bar at 6 P. M., on Wednesday, 9th inst., consigned to Major Stewart Van Vliet, U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Arr. at 10¼ A. M., Saturday, 12th inst. The Arago brings 82 first and 125 second-class passengers, and the usual mails.

Steamship Adriatic, (Br.,) Nicholson, Liverpool via Galway 1st inst., and St. Johns, N. F., 8th inst., with mdse. and 705 passengers to Lawrence Giles & Co.

U. S. transport steamer Sentinel, Taylor, Port Royal 4th inst., and Hatteras Inlet 8th, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam supply ship Newbern, T. A. Harris, Acting Volunteer Lieut.-Commanding, from the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and 24 hours fm. Fortress Monroe.

Steamship Melville, Ellis, Havana 5th inst., with mdse. and passengers to Whitney & Hathaway.

Steamer David Utley, Phillips, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Hope, Bowen, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Hand.

Steamer Octorora, McLaughlin, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer James S. Green, Willetts, Washington, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Ship Excelsior, Kendall, Liverpool 37 ds., with mdse. and 203 passengers to Samuel Thompson's Nephew.

Bark Columbus, (Brem.,) Gerdes, Bremen Aug 4, with mdse. and 259 passengers to Garrels & Meyer.

Bark Osprey, (of Turks Island,) Taruss, Sagua 14 ds., with sugar to Peck & Church.

Bark Dagma, (Norw.,) Lee, Rio Janeiro June 29, with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Orlando, Simmons, Lingan, C. B., 4th inst., with coal to Miller & Houghton. Had moderate weather the entire passage.

Brig Henrietta, (of Bermuda,) Hodsdon, Turks Island 13 ds., with salt to McCall & Frith.

Brig J. W. Johnson, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Day, Lingan, C. B., 9 ds., with coal to George Wheelwright.

Brig Europa, (Pruss.,) Rohl, Waterford 43 ds., in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Florence, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Harding, Cow Bay, C. B., Aug. 29, with coal to master.

Brig A. V. Goodhue, (Br.,) Besser, Ponce, P. R., 22 ds., with sugar, etc., to Thos. James.

Brig Jane, (Br.,) McClellan, Cow Bay, C. B., 20 ds., with coal to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schr. Pellingrina, (Span.,) Sorora, St. Domingo City, Aug. 15, via Mayaguez, P. R., 22d, with mahogany, logwood, etc., to Schepeler & Co. Aug. 31, lat. 34 48, lon. 72 14, encountered a heavy gale from southwest, during which lost foremast close to the deck and sprung a leak; is now making about 13 inches water per hour. 9th inst., 50 miles east of Barnegat, saw a herm. brig showing the English ensign; saw about 100 men on her deck; did not communicate with her.

Schr. Thomas B. Smith, Briggs, New-Bedford, in ballast.

Schr. Sarah McDonald, Kelley, New-Bedford 2 ds., with mdse. to master.

Schr. Gold Fish, Crocket, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. Ringold, Growell, Boston 3 ds., coal to master.

Schr. Argus, Crowley, Somerset, in ballast.

Schr. Massachusetts, Hunt, Providence.

Schr. Almira T., Briggs, Fall River, in ballast.

Schr. Richard Borden, Borden, Fall River.

Schr. Orion, Hart, Bangor 12 ds., lumber to master.

Schr. New Packet, Sawyer, New-Haven.

Schr. America, Reynolds, Providence.

Schr. A. J. Bird, Rick, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Uncle Joe, Shaler, Portland, Conn., with stone.

Sloop Pointer, Fowler, Providence 2 ds., with mdse. to master.

Sloop Rienzi, Briggs, Providence.

WIND—Sunset, very light from S. W.

Below.

Ship Excelsior, Kendall, Liverpool Aug. 6, with mdse. and passengers to S. Thompson.

Holland brig Mauricio, from Curacoa.

Br. bark Young Novascotian, from Cow Bay, C. B., 15 days.

Bark Olinda.

Dutch brig Fosca Helena, from Amsterdam 15 ds.

Sailed.

Steamships Corsica, New-York, City of Baltimore, Tubal Cain, George Washington.

Steamers Cumbria, Whirlwind, Karnak, Delancy.

Ships Constitution, (Br.,) Rhine, Universe, Delphine, (Pruss.)

Barks Elbe, (Hamb.,) Presidence, (Hol.,) Florence Chipman, (Br.)

Brigs Hawk, (Br.,) Princess Royal, (Br.,) William and Jane, (Br.)

Schr. Henrietta.

Miscellaneous.

Yesterday morning, the steamship Kin Kiang was launched from John Englis & Son's yard, Greenpoint. She was built for Olyphant & Co., of China. She was towed to the Novelty Iron Works for her machinery.

The bark Benefactress, now on the large Section Dock, will be caulked and coppered.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 12.—Arr. bark Jehu, from Palermo Aug. 1, and Gibraltar 17th; Br. brig Augusta, fm. Port-au-Prince Aug. 21; schr. Westover, from Cape Haytien Aug. 21.

Spoken, &c.

Dudley—brig, of Baltimore, 11th inst., 16 days from Key Francis, for Portland, short of provisions, was supplied; all well on board.

Eliza Thomas—brig, of and for New-Haven, from Cuba, 11th inst., 20 miles S. E. from the Highlands.

New-England—bark, steering southwest, 7th inst., lat. 37 41, lon. 74 30.

Persia—steamship, hence for Liverpool, 10th inst., at 11 A. M., lat. 40 47, lon. 69 20.

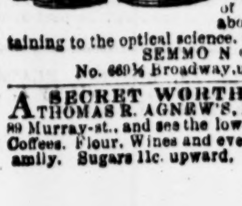
Stella—Br. bark, fm. Cape Haytien for Havre, all well, 3d inst., lat. 42 27, lon. 51 50.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Domingo City Aug. 15, brig Keoka, for New-York, loading.

SPORTSMEN, TOURISTS AND ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.

POWERFUL AND BRILLIANT DOUBLE GLASSES.



Portability combined with great power in *Field*, *Marine*, *Tourists'*, *Opera* and general out-door day and night double perspective glasses, will show distinctly a person to know him at from 2 to 6 miles. Spectacles of the greatest transparent power to strengthen and improve the sight, without the distressing result of frequent changes. The above, with all articles appertaining to the optical science, from the manufacturer, SEMMONS, Oculists—Optician, No. 669½ Broadway, under the Lafarge House.

A SECRET WORTH KNOWING.—GO TO THOMAS R. AGNEW's, No. 260 Greenwich-st., and 89 Murray-st., and see the low prices he is selling Teas, Coffees, Flour, Wines and everything else used in every family. Sugars 11c. upward.